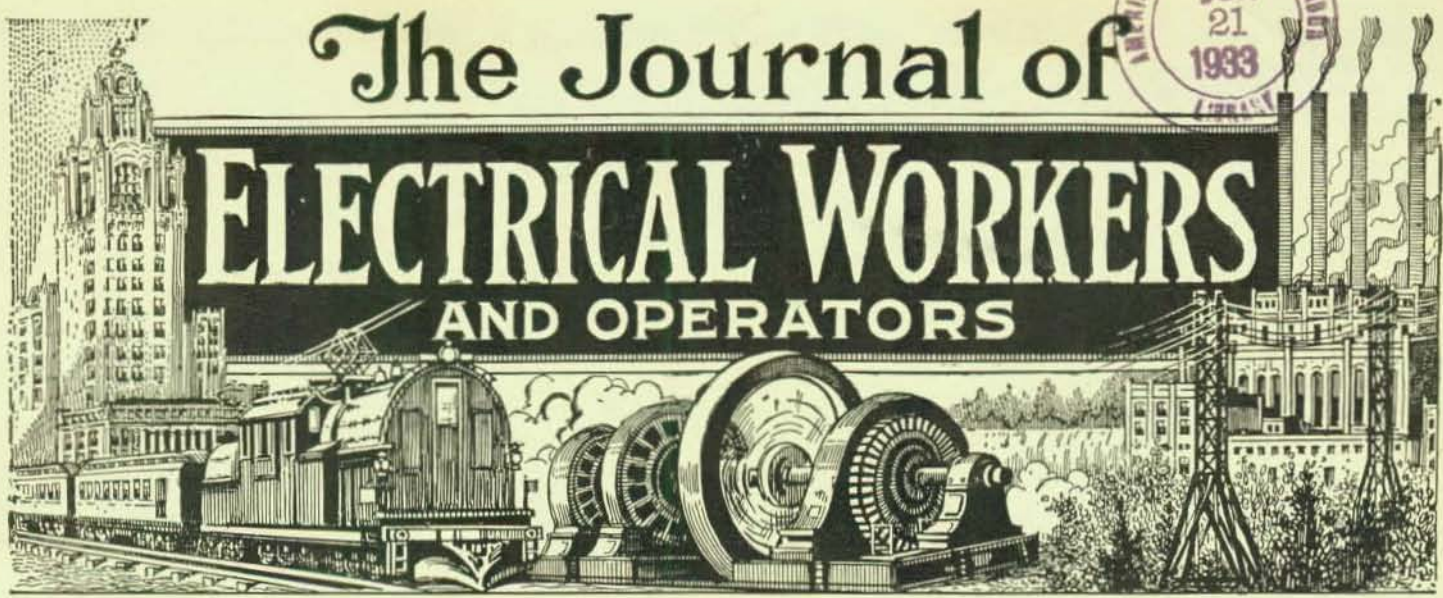


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# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1933

NO. 6







# CHARTING A COURSE



When we chart our course for a voyage, we have to decide first where we want to go. Otherwise, if we start without a plan, we just drift and perhaps get nowhere.

It is the same with our families. For as surely as tomorrow's daylight, and the coming of the seasons, babies do become children ready for educational opportunities, wage earners do grow old needing assured financial independence, and mothers are left with families.

We may well chart our financial course for our families by means of adequate life insurance. Insurance is the only financial pulse that continues to beat throughout adversity. Insurance provides education for the children and income for the widow and the aged.

Insurance responsibility reaches into the heart of the family. **Insurance Responsibility is Family Responsibility, and our financial course charted with adequate life insurance will bring us to a safe harbor.**

It is easier to chart a course and make a plan than to follow the chart in stormy weather and stick to the plan in spite of obstacles. But lapsing insurance is like throwing a chart and compass overboard; and the chances are against arriving at a safe haven for your loved ones.



CHART YOUR FINANCIAL COURSE WITH LIFE INSURANCE  
AND

**STICK TO THE COURSE.**

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**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

International President, H. H. BROACH,  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-  
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,  
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,  
N. Y.

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R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

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Third District EDW. F. KLOTER  
1200 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

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3530 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

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Eighth District H. W. BELL  
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Ninth District H. P. BRIGAERTS  
Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads C. J. MCGLOGAN  
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

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165 James St., Labor Temple,  
Winnipeg, Can.

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS'  
DEPARTMENT**

President JULIA O'CONNOR  
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary MARY BRADY  
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

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**Magazine Chat**

There are several thoughtful letters in the grist of last month which came so late that we did not have time to refer to them at all in this column.

Local Union No. 66, of Houston, Texas, wrote particularly well about the necessity for the management of all local unions to study the simple matter of proper presentation of material to local meetings. Roy Flood, the writer, said:

"Folks do not like to go to the meetings and listen to framing up of a problem in detail—that should be done by properly appointed committees and reported back to the membership in a brief and concise way."

Local Union No. 104, of Boston, calls attention to what makes up a good union man. H. H. Litchfield, the writer, says:

"He (this good union man) has never held office although he has refused several. You will always find him at the meetings when not working, always ready to express his opinion on current matters that come before us and though we do not always agree with him we have got to admire his fighting spirit. And I have never seen him take an unfair advantage of an opponent such as resorting to personalities. He is 100 per cent union, ready to give a boost where credit is due, equally quick to censure where it is not."

This might become a model for all of us.

We quote with satisfaction the following from a recent letter:

"Your May issue of the Journal is a hummer. I am finding your magazine increasingly interesting and valuable. It handles current problems with as much dignity and charm as the best magazines, with this difference, that it drives closer to reality than any of them dare do, but at the same time proves its point, not by unsupported soapbox screeching, but by well selected and well documented authentic facts. More and more I am compelled to clip articles from it for my permanent files."





"A Cowhide Belt and a Chip of Steel 'Twixt Him and Eternity"

Verse by Chan Gardiner

Photo by William M. Rittase • Courtesy, Mathias Klein & Sons, Chicago



# THE LINEMAN

BY

CHAN GARDINER

They sings of the men as goes down to the sea,  
Of the heroes of cannon and swords;  
An' writes of the valors of dead chivalry,  
An' the bravery of old knights 'n lords.

They sighs 'cause the romance of knighthood is past,  
'Cause there ain't no ideals any more;  
They says that this old world's a rollin' too fast  
To develop that "esprit de corps."

But them as complains are the ones as don't know,  
Who sits loose where it's warm and then kick—  
They ain't never seen a line saggin' with snow  
An' had to get Service back—quick!

They ain't never struggled with Death at their side,  
A-snappin' and hissin' and pale—  
Nor clung to the towers and grimly defied  
The assaults of the blizzards and gale.

They sit and are served with never a thought  
Of the fellers out pluggin' like hell—  
To supply at their touch the service they've bought  
With a light, or the sound of a bell.

These fellers ain't togged out all shinin' in steel,  
They don't ride around on no hoss—  
They don't sing no songs about how they feel  
In the gales when the feeders may cross.

They don't wave no banners embroidered in gold,  
In Latin nobody can read;  
They don't do no braggin' of deeds that were bold,  
Their motto is "SERVICE AND SPEED."

Their armor ain't nothin' but slickers an' boots  
Their weapons are climbers and pliers,  
Their battles are fought up where hi-tension shoots  
An' Death lurks unseen on the wires.

They're fightin' the gales and the blizzards an' ice,  
Protectin' the towers and span  
With effort not measured in hours or price—  
For one Cause—just Service to man!

So here's to the Lineman—the Son-of-a-Gun  
That can do without sleep for a week!  
That sticks to the job 'til it's every bit done  
And the feeders can carry the peak.

For his is that Knighthood that's noblest by far  
That highest and mightiest clan,  
That's fightin' the battles of Things-as-they-are,  
In the cause of the Service of man.





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Vol. XXXII

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No. 6

## State As Force, Guide, Parent or Leader

**"GOVERNMENT** is not reason, it is not eloquence, it is force! Like fire it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master; never for a moment should it be left to irresponsible action."

The foregoing is not the forthright declaration of a modern radical and rebel, but the calm, judicious, utterance of the "father of his country", George Washington. It indicates an emphatic point of view, one that no doubt is complacently accepted by Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler as a statement of fact. This view of government is a heritage from the Revolutionary Era of 1776. The government of irrational force was the only kind that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other Revolutionary figures knew. The Hanoverian kings taught them that. Jefferson had the same characteristics of government in mind when he declared that a nation should have a revolution every 20 years, so that official corruption and complacency might be extirpated. Upon this attitude of government, the American republic has been built and it is no strange thing that all economic groups within the nation fear and suspect government.

Another line of heritage joins this stream from the beginning. It is the doctrine of free competition among business men promulgated by Adam Smith and fought for in reality by the merchants and middle class who made the American Revolution.

There is little doubt now that this era of free competition first ushered in in 1776 has all but disappeared. To be sure, we have our anti-trust laws, forged in the '90's as the giant monopolies began to appear, but for all practical purposes, free competition in the earlier sense is gone. What competition now exists is competition as between industries, industries which are more or less of a monopolistic character. This newer competition then is a competition for the consumer's dollar waged by the luxury group, the utilities group, by the basic necessities group, with the basic necessities getting the worst of the deal. For those who have come into a knowledge at all of the industrial and economic set-up in America, it is plain that our undisciplined industry has centered in the frills and neglected the basic goods of life. Shelter, food, and clothing, have received no such attention as have radios, automobiles, illumination, transportation, and other such sec-

**The year 1933 marks sharp turning point in American history. At any rate, Americans are forced to amend their traditional attitudes toward the state. Even business men willing to truckle a bit. Labor perplexed.**

ondary activities. It is this ceaseless warfare as between industries, jockeying for control, establishing their own laws of existence, building up huge aggregates of cash, mobilizing their own publicity and research groups, subsidizing the public press, that have made what we call "problems" and brought about the chaos that we know as the modern scene. While these big aggregates of business have been erected the state has shrunk lower and lower, occasionally coming up to promulgate minor regulations, until we have reached the present impasse resulting in the homelessness of millions, in the unemployment of millions, in the degradation of 50 per cent of the housing of the nation, and in the lowered tone of many of the social welfare activities of the country.

The profit-blinded leadership of business has been such that no industrial group has produced leaders capable of looking at the nation as a whole. This has given rise to the necessity for the state to step in, to transform itself, and to become the umpire in the battle for markets.

All this time labor of America has followed along as best it could, getting blows from the industrial heads and the state as well. Labor has shared with the business groups suspicion of government and with more cause. Sluggish legislation to protect human beings at work, endless injunctions backed by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, cruel indifference to the struggles of voluntary labor organizations to raise their standards of living—these have taught labor that the state may be more unkind than the employers when labor is brandishing the weapon of organization.

It is the desire of the businessman for free competition which he does not any longer have, and the desire of labor to become self-directing, which have made both suspicious of the state, but the present crisis is so great, and the impasse so difficultly jammed that the

nation cannot emerge without state interference. It would seem reasonable therefore for labor and business gracefully to accept the presence of a new third participant in the affairs of management. It is fortunate that a government as intelligent, as flexible, and as humane as Mr. Roosevelt's government has arrived at the present hour and crisis. It is possible for government not only to be an instrument of brute force, but it is possible for it to be an instrument of scientific leadership, and it is to this goal toward which labor should strive to bring its government.

There is little doubt that one of the reasons the government has been in ill repute has been the constant guerrilla warfare carried on by propagandists of business interests. This has not ceased. One of the so-called impartial analysts of news on one of the big radio broadcasting chains has been keeping up a more or less ceaseless firing on Congress, and even on President Roosevelt, in the present crisis in behalf of the business interests and the bankers.

One of the instruments of propaganda has been the juggling of government costs. The impression has been created that government is a costly business which returns nothing to citizens. The impression has been given, too, that the federal government is extravagant beyond reason, whereas in truth federal government costs are very little in proportion to its countless activities and its return to citizenship. Though the federal government receives approximately \$4,000,000,000 per year, this sum does not go to operating expenses. The operating expenses of the federal government are only about \$1,000,000,000 per year. The other \$3,000,000,000 is expended largely for war debts, war pensions and military defenses. This \$1,000,000,000 for operating of the federal government can well be compared with sums spent by the American people for other items. For instance, the American people spent about \$760,000,000 for amusement—almost as much as they did for the operation of the federal government. American womenfolk spent in 1929 \$200,000,000 for cosmetics. In 1932 the American people spent \$1,850,000,000 for electric current.

Fairness would seem to dictate a conclusion that no dollar that the American people spent returns as much as the dollar spent for the federal government. We suggest a scanning of the following



analysis of the services performed by various departments of the government:

### SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE CITIZEN

#### State Department

Arbitrates and makes treaties with foreign nations.

Issues passports to travelers.

Maintains consuls abroad to assist and protect American travelers, aids Americans in foreign business transactions, administers American estates abroad and indorses passports.

Maintains a translating bureau.

Provides current information on foreign countries. Promotes international peace.

Sends relief during great foreign disasters—as during the Japanese earthquake.

#### Treasury Department

Mints coins and issues money.

Maintains the secret service to protect from counterfeiting.

Redeems torn, burned or otherwise damaged currency.

Regulates the operation of national banks.

Patrols the coast line to prevent smuggling of opium, drugs, etc., and to give aid to distressed ships.

Collects customs on imported goods to protect home products.

Maintains marine hospitals at seaports to prevent the introduction of new diseases into the country.

Enforces quarantine on all communicable diseases.

Prevents spread of plagues by continued watchfulness through the Public Health Service.

Regulates conditions under which the diseased and the ill may be transported from one state to another.

Inspects the water supply for trains and steamships on inland waterways.

Inspects fruits and vegetables.

Establishes principles governing the disposal of poisonous waste materials from industry and aids private industries in solving their waste disposal problems.

Investigates the causes of disease and educates the public on disease prevention.

Develops antitoxins in its research laboratories and sets the standards of strength and purity for antitoxins sold in interstate commerce.

Maintains government doctors throughout the country.

Maintains national leprosy hospitals for the care of leprosy in the United States, the Philippines and Hawaii.

Exterminates mosquitos, rats, lice, flies, fleas and other pests.

Regulates the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Maintains the Farm Loan Bureau.

Undertakes public works.

#### War Department

Provides the national defense and protects the country from foreign invasion.

Provides camps for the physical up-building and military training of private citizens desiring them.

Furnishes tents, food and clothing in national disasters or emergencies.

Provides radio communication when commercial wires are damaged in storms, through the services of the Signal Corps.

Supplies troops to assist in fighting large forest fires; also patrols forests through the air service and reports fires.

Maintains reserve stocks of firearms and other offensive and defensive machinery.

Maintains a cable between Seattle and Alaska for both governmental and commercial use.

Provides schools for preparation and special training of army officials.

#### Department of Justice

Interprets and defends the U. S. Constitution.

Hunts enemy spies and reds during wars.

Enforces the anti-trust laws.

Maintains federal prisons.

Maintains an elaborate national fingerprint, photograph and criminal record service and an extensive criminology library.

Cares for wounded and frozen persons of little means in Alaska.

#### Post Office Department

Carries the United States mail at cheaper rates than private concerns could do it.

Transfers money through its postal money order service.

Maintains the postal savings system.

Offers speedy air mail and special delivery service.

Protects the transfer and delivery of valuable and important mail through the registry service.

Carries and delivers packages.

Provides free rural delivery.

Handles mail on trans-oceanic voyages through the Sea Post Service.

Delivers mail to all incoming steamers on the Great Lakes at Detroit.

Provides for unstamped third and fourth class mail and pre-cancelling of stamps as especial conveniences for business concerns.

Maintains special locks on mail bags and containers for protection of the contents.

Makes maps.

Passes on names for new towns to avoid duplication within any one state.

Prohibits and prosecutes for use of the mails to defraud.

#### Navy Department

Operates navy yards and docks.

Maintains the marine corps to provide land bases for the navy, do any necessary land fighting and defend American life and property in foreign places.

Furnishes the marine brigade to re-enforce the army in time of war.

Supplies aviation schools.

Maintains schools for training of naval officers.

Protects the merchant marine in time of war.

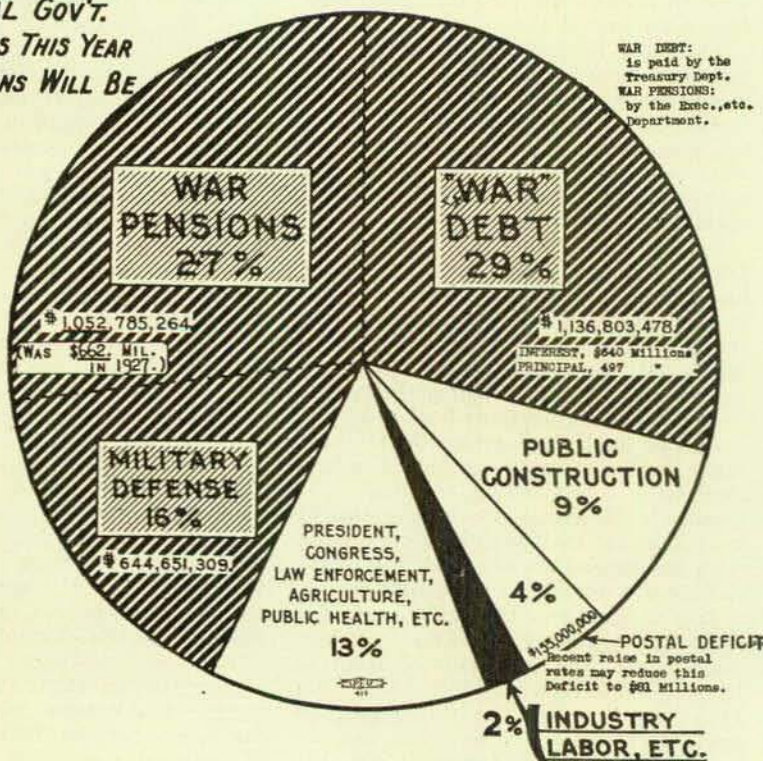
Transports supplies and the army across the seas in war.

Constructs and repairs various types of ships, destroyers, airplanes, sea-planes, balloons, etc.

Maintains naval hospitals and doctors.

Derives and disseminates the standard time for the country at the Naval

### THE MAIN ITEMS IN OUR FEDERAL GOV'T. EXPENDITURES THIS YEAR OF \$4 BILLIONS WILL BE



Courtesy C. Judkins, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.



Observatory and makes other observations necessary for navigation.

Makes known the conditions of navigable waters.

Charts the rivers and coasts.

#### Department of the Interior

Takes care of the public domain.

Distributes land for homesteads.

Reclaims waste land, builds irrigation projects, stores water.

Maintains the national parks.

Preserves historic sites.

Sets up monuments.

Locates our natural resources through the services of the Geological Survey and assists commercial prospectors in developing them.

Analyzes rock samples for valuable mineral content.

Leases oil lands and maintains order on new oil fields in the public domain.

Locates artesian wells in otherwise desert lands.

Determines the location and extent of potash and phosphate deposits available for the manufacture of fertilizers.

Forecasts the location of coming earthquakes.

Owens and operates the Alaskan railroad in the rich coal fields of Alaska.

Promotes the reindeer industry in Alaska.

Supervises and promotes education and acts as a clearing house for information regarding education.

Maintains Howard University for negroes, Freedmen's Hospital, also for negroes, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane.

Protects the health and property, acts as guardian and educates the Indians.

#### Department of Agriculture

Protects the consumer from adulterated and misbranded products through the administration of the pure food and drug laws; destroys allotments of poisonous or law-violating goods.

Works out efficient methods of producing food and other industrial products.

Finds valuable uses for waste agricultural products through chemical analysis.

Investigates causes and methods of control of plant disease through the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Enforces plant quarantine laws to prevent the spread of the major plant pests.

Inspects fruits, vegetables, plants and seeds entering the country at the ports and across the borders.

Searches out foreign useful plants which can be successfully cultivated here.

Enforces the federal laws for the control of animal diseases and parasites through the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Quarantines and inspects imported animals to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases.

Conducts the federal inspection of all animals and all meats entering and leaving our packing plants.

Encourages pure breeding to improve stock.



Cass Gilbert, Architect, Has Added Distinction to His Notable Career With the New U. S. Supreme Court Building, Washington. Local Union 26 Has the Electrical Work, With H. P. Foley Company, Electrical Contractors.

Indirectly discovers the prevalence and the means of cure of human diseases and scourges, such as hookworm, through federal veterinarians.

Inspects and safeguards dairy products.

Eradicates or controls predatory animals and rodents.

Assists in the preservation of useful or harmless native wild life, employing game wardens for this purpose.

Maintains national bird and game reservations.

Enforces the laws for the preservation of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

Investigates the practicability of raising fur-bearing animals in captivity.

Co-operates with the States for the protection of forests from fire and other damage.

Reforests timberland and protects the young growth of trees to conserve timber resources.

Maintains a forest-products laboratory for the investigation of wood utilization and conservation.

Regulates grazing conditions on the granges.

Co-operates with the States in the construction and maintenance of public roads.

Builds the roads in the national parks and forests.

Conducts experiments as to the best methods and materials to use in road building.

Invents instruments and methods to use in rock-testing.

Maps and analyzes soils.

Finds methods of reclaiming waste alkali lands.

Develops processes of manufacturing fertilizers.

Prevents sale of fraudulent or harmful insecticides and fungicides.

Studies new ways of eradicating insect pests.

Publishes and broadcasts daily information on crop production, market

prices, carload arrivals at the markets, etc.

Publishes methods of keeping farm cost accounts and of preparing products for marketing.

Maintains representatives abroad to report on foreign crop conditions and probable competition.

Maintains agents to assist in agricultural colleges.

Disseminates other farm and home economics information by radio, the press and other means to all requesting it, frequently answering as many as 10,000 requests for bulletins per month.

Maintains the U. S. Weather Bureau which makes weather forecasts for the United States and surroundings twice daily.

Issues the Snow and Ice Bulletins used by winter wheat producers, ice cutters, clothing manufacturers, etc.

Issues maritime warnings of storms and hurricanes at sea.

Gives warnings of sudden destructive frosts, of use to fruit, vegetable and tobacco growers.

Furnishes advance information of extremes in temperatures to fuel companies, ice cream and soft drink manufacturers, greenhouses, cotton brokers, freight trains carrying perishable foods and others.

Predicts floods a week in advance. Maps the upper air currents twice daily for use in aviation.

Conducts agricultural experimental stations and investigates different types of farm machinery.

Studies various phases of home economics problems.

Maintains an extensive library.

Conducts classes in agriculture, economics and related subjects.

#### Department of Commerce

Grants and protects patent rights and trademark privileges.

Studies methods, costs and wastes in the distribution of goods and the relation of transportation charges to retail prices.

Establishes standard weights and measures for the nation.

Tests and certifies various commodities, as doctors' thermometers, radium, electric lamps, meters, etc.

(Continued on page 261)



# THE COMMUNISTS

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

COMMUNISTS have caused this organization very little trouble—except in New York City. But because of requests for our position and because of present conditions, this is written.

last ones to talk about democracy. They don't seem to know, or they ignore, their own brand of political organization, because no such thing as democracy exists in Russia.

We are not "red baiters". We don't shout "red" or "radical" to hide or confuse anything. The question is not whether Communism is right or wrong. The question is how it works now, and what happens. That's the test.

Democracy does not exist even in the little Communist Party of America. And Communists are among the first to insist on discipline in their party. There are many varieties of what is called democracy. Communists do not define theirs. Certainly democracy does not mean a license to talk a labor union to death. It does not mean that Communists, or any one else, should be allowed to undermine the morale of a labor union.

We are not concerned in whether a man is a Communist. He should not be penalized or expelled merely because he is a Communist. But we are concerned in what a member DOES as a Communist. We are concerned in what happens.

No one must be denied his right of free speech. But this right is not involved. The issue is: Shall union wreckers hide behind the right of free speech to advance a program of destruction? We know what has happened when cranks, quacks and ax-grinders have been allowed their full sway. The American labor movement is strewn with wreckage caused by sour, obstructive, misguided individuals.

There is nothing in our laws which "discriminates against an individual's race, nationality, citizenship or political views". But there are provisions against partisan discussion, against creating dissension among members, and working in the interests of any cause detrimental to this organization. The intent and purpose of our laws certainly are clear. The local president is held responsible for maintaining order and preventing harmful argument and actions.

On this subject we once wrote:

Communists yell "To hell with the International and the Constitution!" Then with much nerve, they seek the protection of the laws they deride, and demand the floor of our meetings to carry on their propaganda. They should be the

"Boiled down, it's simply a case of windbags, quackery, opinions, mental sickness—against painful study, training, experience and well-known facts. It is a case of blowing off, showing off, against building up a well-functioning, efficient labor organization with a punch. It's a case of getting things done while others are eternally telling how to do them. It is order, decency, results—against confusion and turmoil.

"If we devoted one-fourth the energy



to getting things done as we do to talking and fussing about them, they would be done."

---

For the first time in history we find a group of politicals who appear to have a settled policy of trickery and broken faith. This is not merely the habit of a few individuals. It's the settled policy of the American Communists as a political group. Every one knows it who has studied or had experience with them.

---

Communists seem to feel their campaign of deception, bitterness and negation is a good policy. They seem to feel when it comes to unions that it's wise to lie, trick and betray. But no group

can prosper by such methods—and they haven't. The years prove it, despite conditions favoring the Communists.

---

About all Communists can show for their efforts in America are argument, turmoil and wreckage. They seem to get much fun and satisfaction out of their speeches, "programs" and "declarations"—and out of appearing "different" from other humans. They must have their collections, handbills, banners and demonstrations. But it's our job, our duty to prevent the hell-raising that always follows the Communist's trail.

*H. H. Roach*





# Unions to Aid Recovery Administration

UNIONS are moving to take their position in industry as it will be ordered under the National Recovery Act. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called a conference June 6 of all heads of the American Federation of Labor unions for a full discussion of tactics and policy for that body representing millions of organized workers. Individual unions have taken action within their given industry in so far as they could foresee the effects of the bill.

The period just before the enactment of the National Recovery Act and just after, marked one of the most dramatic in the history of our national life. Conferences were the order of the day in New York and Washington called by heads of trade associations and labor organizations. Many of these conferences were secret.

In labor circles both optimism and pessimism were evident with the optimistic note of course prevailing. Many labor leaders said during the period in question that the next six months are likely to determine anew the destiny of organized labor. It was called the most crucial period since the establishment of the American Federation of Labor.

## Building Industry Conferences

It appears now that the trade associations which now exist in the building industry will not undertake to make an appearance before the administration of the National Recovery Act as a unit. A meeting was held in Washington under the auspices of the Construction League, a kind of clearing house for all the trade associations in the construction industry. This league includes the steel men, architects, engineers, general contractors, real estate groups, loan associations, insurance companies, and it was necessarily thought more orderly to build on the codes that were already in existence and not make separate appearances.

One of the most active associations has been the National Manufacturers Association, an anti-union group which has opposed the bill. It has taken exception especially to those sections which are known as the labor charter. It has been joined with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce which wishes to guarantee the open shop under the act. Other trade associations which are ready to report are the American Iron and Steel Institute, American Institute of Steel Construction, the Cotton Textile Institute, the Clothing Manufacturers Association of U. S. A., the Associated General Contractors Association, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, the United Typothetae of America. This latter is one of the oldest trade associations in America and has a strong union section.

The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has sought conferences with both union and non-

**Many take active part in code conferences preparatory to utilizing National Recovery Act for labor advancement. Both optimism and pessimism present. President Green calls national conference.**

union employers on the making of a possible code. The president of the union, Emil Rieve, said:

"The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and various individual employers, such as yourself, have for several years past, publicly recognized the need for control of production in the full fashioned hosiery industry. The National Association has committed itself to the proposition that industry rather than the government shall outline conditions for the control of the trade.

"The industry control bill as drafted, sets forth very plainly, the proposition that no trade agreement that does not include provisions for the effective functioning of trade unions will receive government sanction. Furthermore, it is clearly the intention of the bill to force into line industries or portions of industries that refuse to voluntarily adopt self-regulatory measures.

"Permit me to suggest that the full-fashioned hosiery industry should at once take action, even before the law is passed by Congress, which will enable it to be the first, or among the first trades to submit an agreement to the President for his O. K. I need not call to your attention the advantage of prompt action in this matter. Unless all needless delays are avoided, the conditions in many industries will become so serious that present plans for their rehabilitation will be ineffective. In the full-fashioned hosiery industry, scores of our best concerns are on the edge of bankruptcy.

"I am perfectly free to state my personal view that the national agreement which now regulates labor conditions in unionized mills should provide the basis for an industry-wide agreement. It is unlikely that the contract now in effect would be dissolved by the terms of the pending legislation. Therefore, to secure uniformity of costs and to prevent unfair competition, it would be well to consider an extension of the union wage scale with, of course, mutually agreed upon downward scaling of the present schedule of hours."

## President Green Speaks

Under the bill it is mandatory on industry to prepare codes of practice if they are to receive the benefits of the act. President Green in calling the conference of June 6 said:

"In the event no agreement providing for an industrial code is consummated,

the President may prescribe a limited code fixing maximum hours, minimum wages and other conditions of employment. It is clear that the President's Administrator, appointed by authority of the Act, will be clothed with wide, unprecedented authority.

"Labor must be alert, prepared and ready to play its part and to take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself, through this legislative proposal, to organize, bargain collectively, increase wages and reduce the hours of employment. We must avail ourselves of the opportunity presented, through the enactment of this legislation, to reduce unemployment and to create work opportunity for all who are able and willing to work.

"If the workers are to receive the full benefits of this proposed legislation they must organize and be prepared to act collectively and to bargain collectively. Only through organization can the workers make vital and operative the provisions of this legislation. Industry will organize, under the provisions of this legislation and this makes it imperatively necessary that labor do likewise in order to deal with industry and industrial management.

"No one can adequately comprehend the scope and potentialities of this important legislation. It will affect every phase of industry and every worker in every line of calling and of industry. For this reason I deem it necessary to confer with the officers of the national and international unions immediately. We must together acquaint ourselves with the provisions of this Act. We must, so far as possible, understand its meaning, its far-reaching effects and how, in operation, it will affect both industry and labor. Furthermore, we must immediately plan an organizing campaign, the sort of an organizing campaign which will cover all industries and the workers employed in all lines of industry. We must point out to the workers the necessity of organizing for mutual helpfulness and we must emphasize the importance of the greatest opportunity which has ever been presented to the workers to organize and to bargain collectively.

"We must determine that industry alone shall not receive all the benefits provided in this legislation. Labor must immediately prepare to meet organized industry with a strong organization of workers so that we can foster, safeguard and preserve the economic and social interests of the masses of the people.

"For the achievement of this purpose and in order to plan and launch an organizing campaign, I am requesting you to meet with your associate officers of the national and international unions and the officers of the American Federation of Labor, in the Executive Council Chamber of the American Federation of Labor Building, at Washington, D. C.,

(Continued on page 235)



# Moving Toward an Industrial State

THIS is being written as all the reactionary forces in industry mass to destroy the liberal elements in the new national recovery act. Under the surface the national capital is tense, conscious that momentous changes are impending. There is, too, an element of deep satisfaction on the part of all thinking people in Washington. America is about to work itself out of a dismal depression and at the same time build a new type of industry without the extremities of violent action but by the more sane course of constructive legislation.

The national recovery act must be viewed as a total entity rather than in detail in order to grasp its full significance. Enemies of the act, those who see in it disadvantages to themselves are seizing upon this detail and that detail in an effort to destroy its force. It was drawn for President Roosevelt by a group of experts representing major branches of our national life—industrial and financial, labor and legal, and legislative. The leading spirits were in the order above, Hugh S. Johnson, business man and personal friend of Bernard Baruch, the banker; Donald Richberg, the labor lawyer, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York. The bill was written with the aid of a corps of experts and was said to have been re-drafted 31 times before it was put into printed form. The key to the bill is a triumph for economic planners. Spelt large over it is the one word CONTROL. Though the bill is drawn for a period of only two years, it may be said to end with a resounding note the age of chaotic competition and *laissez faire* in American industry, and makes organization the key to industrial operation. The trade association and the labor union are to become the units of industry. It may well be seen at the outset that the complications in the labor movement are such that organized labor has anticipated just such a set up as is now outlined in the national recovery act. Shadowed in behind it also is the experience of the United States in wartime through the great plan agency, the War Industries Board.

The bill carries a triple control. Authority for industry is vested first in the President of the United States, second in a board to be appointed by the President and in an emergency administrator of public works, and third, control is vested in the code of practices set up by trade associations in the various industries themselves. The code must be supervised and accepted by the Federal Trade Commission or agencies of its kind. If necessary, the President may license corporations to do business. Abuses of rules set up by the trade associations and accepted by the government, when abuses occur by individual members, become criminal acts and subject to fine and impeachment.

**National Recovery Act for the first time in American history recognizes true character of American civilization—its technological and industrial character. Labor's rights safeguarded in original bill. Enemies gird to destroy liberal sections.**

These cases may go through the traditional court of law.

Protection is given to small enterprises in any given industry. The efforts of big business to trample on little business are to be prevented.

Labor is given full production in Section 7:

"Sec. 7. (a) Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions:

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## LABOR ANTICIPATES VAST CHANGES



In 1919, organized labor said:

We feel that we shall not labor the point if we review what we have repeatedly said and what all students know, that our national life today is becoming more and more industrial and that the decisions that most vitally affect the intimate daily lives of our people are the decisions that are made in industry, in the workshops and factories, in the mines and mills, in the commercial establishments, on the railroads and in the counting rooms. The decisions that caused more than five million workers to be for months without work were not decisions of Congress. The decisions that quickened the wheels and brought men and women back into service were not decisions of Congress.

Labor now participates more fully in the decisions that shape human life than ever before and more fully in America than in any other nation on earth; but our participation must be gradually brought to completion. The purpose of this is not only the commanding of better wages and better conditions of work, vital as those are and have been. The purpose that now unfolds is broader and nobler and filled with deeper meaning.

We have fought our way through the preliminaries, fitting the workers for their greater role by means of the opportunities that have come with the establishment of standards of life and wages befitting American workmen.

For the future, industry must become something of which we have a national consciousness. It must cease to be a disconnected collection of groups, like states without a union. The future demands an American industry, in which it shall be possible for all to give of their best through the orderly processes of democratic, representative organization. The ruthless drive of purely individual aim and ambition has given America tremendous industrial giants. Great abuse has accompanied great achievement. But what is frequently overlooked is the fact that our ambition to build has been the driving force behind our most remarkable strides. The abuses, terrible and costly as they have been, have been largely coincidental.

The ambition to build must be saved; the abuses must be eradicated by means of organization befitting the state of our development and the demands of our time. In no other way can industry continue that growth which is required to satisfy our ever growing demand for commodities and avoid submersion in a wave of blighting political domination.

\* \* \* The creation by legislative enactment of corporations, without sufficient definition of the powers and scope of activities conferred upon them and without provisions for their adequate supervision, regulation and control by the creative body, has led to the development of far-reaching abuses which have seriously affected commerce, industry and the masses of the people through their influence upon social, industrial, commercial and political development. Legislation is required which will so limit, define and regulate the powers, privileges, and activities of corporations that their methods cannot become detrimental to the welfare of the people. It is, therefore, essential that legislation should provide for the federal licensing of all corporations organized for profit. Furthermore, federal supervision and control should include the increasing of capital stock and the incurring of bonded indebtedness with the provision that the books of all corporations shall be open at all times to federal examiners.



## *Questionnaire for Administration of National Recovery Act*

1. Shall the trade association codes be reviewed and supervised by men who do not know widespread abuses of fair principles in the past?
2. Shall trade associations be allowed to continue secret understandings which lead to rebates with buyers and sellers with whom they do business?
3. Will standards of material and conduct be set up from the point of view of public interest or from the point of view merely of profit-taking?
4. Will the administration proceed upon the assumption that trade bodies, which have existed primarily to control legislation in their favor, will voluntarily and religiously reform over night?
5. Will the administration feel its duty to be to investigate the secret accounts of trade associations as to how money has been spent to eliminate competition and to throttle labor?
6. Will the administration consider it its duty to eliminate dummy companies taking profit as between the original producer and the consumer?
7. Will the administration consider it part of its duty to ascertain how large a portion of the gross income is spent in maintaining associations, leagues, secret societies, detectives and all the accoutrements to curb and, if possible, destroy labor unions?
8. Will the administration consider the technological value of labor unions, their ability to return more to management than either an unorganized group or a controlled company union? Will it avail itself of that wealth of experience achieved in certain industries where union co-operative management has been in effect?
9. Will it interpret the phrase "to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision," as a mandate obliging it to remove the psychological, artificial barriers toward unionization?
10. Will trade associations be allowed to appear before the administration with codes that have been prepared without consulting any representatives of labor in that industry or without taking into consideration any but superficial needs and demands of labor?
11. Will the shorter work week be allowed to be instituted on such a basis that the total purchasing power of the employee will be curtailed by virtue of the fact that the 30 or 32-hour week is installed without the same weekly rate of pay?
12. Will the administration ratify employee-stock ownership plans that have repeatedly proved to be detrimental to employees and to be unfair and coercive methods advancing the financial standing of the company without advancing the financial status of the worker?
13. Will the administration seek honestly to build an industrial state with a contented labor as the goal, which group of producers will become the steady market for the products of industry because of their steadily rising purchasing power?
14. Will the administration seek to enlighten labor management of rationalistic principles of management so that labor unions may modernize themselves in order to fit into the new industrial order? In short, is government about to become the scientific administrator or merely continue to be the political instrument of the dominant class?



# Three-Ply Crisis Faces World Conference

**T**HIRTY-FIVE MILLION unemployed men cast their shadow on the World Economic Conference now assembled in London. Unemployment has grown progressively worse before and since 1929 and has created a state of instability in every one of the industrial nations of the world. It is this sense of impending crisis that has prompted the creation of every device to make for speed in solution of problems.

The average citizen may be struck by the complexity of the problems that arise before the World Economic Conference. These problems are in reality simple inasmuch as conditions run parallel throughout the industrial nations. The inter-tanglement of economic, political and social forces at first present a maze to the observer, but on closer scrutiny he becomes aware that these complexities lie end to end together as cause and effect.

1. Unemployment threatens the stability of every nation in the western world. It is a disease that grows progressively worse.

2. Unemployment can be met only by the drastic action of respective governments in an outlay of public works and social welfare activities all of which demand new revenue.

3. New revenue is difficult to raise because all the nations are already burdened by war debts and heavy armaments to the point of tax saturation.

It is this vicious circle that President Roosevelt has sought to interrupt by making his attack upon armament. He said in his notable message sent to 54 sovereigns and presidents of the world in May:

"If all nations will agree wholly to eliminate from possession and use the weapons which make possible a successful attack, defenses automatically will become impregnable, and the frontiers and independence of every nation will become secure.

"The ultimate objective of the disarmament conference must be the complete elimination of all offensive weapons. The immediate objective is a substantial reduction of some of these weapons and the elimination of many others.

"This government believes that the program for immediate reduction of aggressive weapons, now under discussion at Geneva, is but a first step toward our ultimate goal. We do not believe that the proposed immediate steps go far enough. Nevertheless, this government welcomes the measures now proposed and will exert its influence toward the attainment of further successive steps of disarmament."

In short, before the peoples of the earth can be taxed wisely to raise revenue for social welfare activities, the war burden must be cut down.

An analysis of the situation in the United States is revealing. The fed-

**Vicious circle of unemployment, high taxes due to war, and checked public services present in every country. Roosevelt seeks to bring world back to sanity.**

eral government costs approximately \$4,000,000,000 a year to operate. As a matter of fact, only one-third of this huge sum is used for operating governmental expenses. About 27 per cent goes to war pensions—in other words to satisfy obligations incurred by past wars. About 29 per cent goes to pay interest on and amortize war debts. About 16 per cent goes for military defense and offense. To state it in another way, 72 cents out of every dollar that is collected by taxation goes for past, present and future wars.

It is plain to see that labor has a great stake in the World Economic Conference at London, and it is a part of justice as well as wisdom that President Roosevelt sent a labor representative. It has often been remarked that labor not only fights wars but pays for them. In so far as the present depression can be traced to causes that had their roots in the World War labor has paid dearly for that orgy of bloodshed.

The World Economic Conference will scarcely have gotten under way when this reaches the readers of the JOURNAL. It is being written several days before the convention. It is too early to predict the course of the conference, but some of the proposals which are likely to be presented to the conference as solutions of the present impasse are so- lutions that may appear startlingly revolutionary. One proposal is to synchro- nize public works in all western coun-

tries. That will mean that while unemployment is being cut down and purchasing power raised in the United States, it will also be attacked in countries across the sea, which will in turn mean that international commerce will at once be affected for the better. Tariffs will likely be lowered. Another proposal which is likely to be discussed is the question of an international currency. This is the proposal made by John M. Keynes, British economist, and implies a managed currency for the world with a mild inflation policy on a world basis similar to that which has been suggested for the United States. Mr. Keynes proposes that an international agency be set up to issue gold notes to the maximum amount of \$5,000,000,000. These notes would be distributed on quota basis to the governments of the world with the proviso that they pass into the currency of each respective nation and be accepted on their face value equal to the currency in use.

This suggestion of Mr. Keynes at once brings up the old question of the gold standard and its relationship to international exchange. But these four proposals must be looked upon largely as devices behind which lie the larger problems stressed first in this discussion, namely the question of progressively increasing unemployment, of meeting this unemployment with governmental action, and the cutting down of armaments in order to decrease taxes and achieving new surpluses for social welfare work.

President Green made a request to President Roosevelt for representation in London in the following terms:

"It is impossible to conceive of any economic question which may be presented to the World Economic Conference for consideration and action that

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The Heart of London—the Conference Proper Will Be Held in a Just Completed Building.



# Cleveland League Educates As to Costs

By NORRIS W. QUINN

THE troubled times through which electrical workers have passed in the last three years have shown them the close relationship which exists between the sales of household electrical appliances and the number of jobs available to electrical workers employed in the wiring of homes.

Every electrical worker today realizes that if household electrical appliances and lighting equipment are being sold in quantity, there is necessarily a greater demand for wiring and outlets. Not only do new houses require more wiring and outlets under such conditions, but it also is necessary to install more outlets in old homes, which were wired 10 or 20 years ago. All this means more work, more jobs.

The electrical worker, unemployed or employed only part time because of the dearth of new building, therefore is vitally interested in any plan or movement which promises to increase the sale of appliances and lighting, thereby creating a demand for more wiring in both new and old homes.

The purpose of this article is to describe an interesting plan which has been originated and put into effect by J. E. North, president of the Electrical League of Cleveland. The Electrical League, it should be said in passing, is a co-operative market-development organization in which public utilities, manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and dealers work together to sell to the whole community the idea of doing it electrically. The Cleveland organization, which has functioned continuously since 1909, is the oldest and largest organization of its kind in the world.

Mr. North, together with other leaders of the electrical industry, long has been convinced that the sale of appliances is greatly hampered by widespread misconceptions about the operating cost of these appliances. Due to greater efficiency of appliances and reduced cost of electricity, operating costs today are very low, but the public in general does not appreciate this and many women fear that the operation of an additional appliance or lamp will put a great strain on an already overburdened budget.

The president of the Cleveland League resolved to show the people of his community just how much it really does cost to operate modern appliances and lighting units. His first step in this direction was to ascertain by test and calculation the average weekly cost of 20 household electrical devices. This information, together with other useful electrical facts, was condensed in the form of questions and answers into a small booklet which readily could be

**Electrical group uses novel game to teach customers appliance costs. Finds surprising misconceptions. Increases sales.**

slipped into a woman's handbag or kept in the home for ready reference.

## Lecture Bureau Reaches Many

This book Mr. North turned over to the Electrical League Lecture Bureau with instructions that it put the message across—and make it stick. This the Lec-



Courtesy General Electric.

Here is a Door Which Opens With a Ray of Light.

ture Bureau was well fitted to do, because it gives lectures on electrical homemaking before 3,000 women a month—women who belong to lodge auxiliaries, clubs, church circles or other organized groups.

The Lecture Bureau proceeded to turn the whole thing into an amusing game. The 20 questions in the book, without their answers, were printed on cards, one question to the card. At each group meeting addressed by the Lecture Bureau one of these cards is given to each woman present and she is asked to put down her guess as to the correct answer. Then the cards, each identified, are thrown into a container and one is drawn at random. The woman whose answer appears on the card receives free a small electrical appliance.

The lecturer then gives the correct answer to all 20 questions. Quite natur-

ally, she is followed with interest, because every woman wants to know how close her guess was to the actual cost. Women whose answers hit close to the mark are pleased; those whose guesses are far from fact are amused. An animated discussion on costs invariably begins which gives the lecturer an excellent opportunity to spread other valuable cost information.

Now, as to these guesses the women make: How close are they to the actual cost? The answer to that question is an index to the accuracy of popular beliefs about operating costs. Let's look at a few typical answers:

One question asked the cost of operating a washer two hours at a rate of four cents per kilowatt-hour. The correct answer was "less than three cents." One hundred and six women answered the question and their guesses ranged from one cent to 50 cents. Sixty-five per cent of the women guessed high, the highest guess being 12½ times the actual cost.

The same group was asked to guess how much it would cost to make with an electric percolator six cups of coffee daily for seven days. The correct answer was "less than four cents." The women turned in estimates varying from one-half cent to \$2.50. Seventy-six per cent were high, and the highest guess was 62 times the real cost.

Fully as great a puzzler was the radio. The women were asked how much it would cost to operate an eight-tube set four hours a day for seven days. The correct answer is 12 cents. The lowest guess was three cents and the highest 70 cents. Sixty-nine per cent of the guesses were high, and the highest was five times the actual operating cost.

From this it is evident that the public mind is not very clear on the operating costs of electrical servants. But are people employed in the electrical industry any wiser? The League determined to find out and tried the same type of guessing contest at a meeting of 63 women, all employed by electrical companies.

On the washer question the electrical women guessed from one cent to 25 cents, 84 per cent guessing high. On the percolator question guesses varied from two cents to 50 cents, 84 per cent again being high. On the radio question the women's guesses varied from two cents to \$1.20, 56 per cent being high.

The League next experimented on 54 electrical salesmen. Here are some of the results:

In answer to the radio question

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# Child Labor Keeps Million in Breadlines

"It is safe to say that 1,000,000 adults are kept on the bread lines and relief rolls by their juvenile competition. Could these children be taken from their drudgery, to return to the schooling and recreation that are their right, it would be one of the greatest steps this country has taken toward solution of the employment and relief problems. As it is, unscrupulous employers prefer child labor, in the many states where the laws permit, because of its cheapness. Thus, the earnings and bargaining power of mature workers are reduced."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WITH the ratification of the child labor amendment by the state of New Hampshire, May 17, the count of states which have taken affirmative action is increased to 12, the others being Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Colorado, Arkansas, Oregon, Washington, North Dakota, Ohio, Montana and Arizona. The amendment is still up for action in legislatures of New Jersey, West Virginia, and in Illinois and Massachusetts, where a vigorous fight is being made for ratification.

The outlook is not a cheerful one. In spite of devastating adult unemployment, and the revelation of the demoralizing conditions under which child workers are employed through recent strikes in Pennsylvania factories, political bosses still are able to hold enough legislators in line to shelve or defeat ratification in a majority of states. The votes of 36 states are necessary to make the amendment a part of the Constitution.

During the past year only one state raised its own standards in laws relating to the employment of women and children. That was Utah. In the industrial states of the East, sweatshop employers openly flout and evade what laws there are, relying on judge-made law and legal delays to escape punishment.

"Small potatoes," commented Judge Sturtevant, of Somerville, Mass., dismissing a case from court against an employer who had been charged with working three girls for 54 hours a week instead of 48, as provided by law.

## Children Easy to Exploit

Because they are children, without the knowledge and self confidence of the adult, it is easier to exploit children, and employers who are looking for victims know this. The children do not know what their hours or wages should be, and they dare not complain. They will suffer a long time before they will make audible protest.

The recent strikes of child workers in Pennsylvania shirt and hosiery factories showed youngsters between the ages of 14 and 16 who were working 54 hours a week on power machinery and receiving, some of them, less than \$1 a week. Frank Selthofer, 14, who carried a banner in the parade of "baby strikers" to Governor Pinchot, said he was paid 87

**Progress toward abolition of child exploitation slow. Only 12 states have ousted sweat-shoppers. Deplorable conditions revealed.**

cents a week as a shirt trimmer. These facts will explain to Madame Housewife, on the alert for a bargain, why it is possible to sell shirts so cheap, "less than the cost of the materials in a store." The housewife who falls for these bargains should know that they are made by child labor. She should understand what starvation wages lead to, especially for young girls; conditions so demoralizing were revealed by young girl workers in a recent hearing that men had to be excluded from the room before the testimony could be given.

The person who buys cheap shirts, cheap silk dresses, cheap clothing of any kind, is contributing to the spread of sweat shops that fatten on malnutrition, physical breakdown, mental and moral degradation of young boys and girls. But the consumer is not entirely to blame when on account of his own low wages he has to buy the "bargain" or nothing at all. Union workers should remember, however, that there is one absolute guarantee against the sweatshop product, and that is the union label. When the union label appears on merchandise the buyer knows it was produced under fair conditions and at fair wages.

Both laws and organization are needed. In Pennsylvania, the law al-

lows children of 14 and 15 to work, under a permit system, but prohibits them from working on power machinery. This was being violated. During the strikes, nine employers were brought into court by Department of Labor investigators and were fined for violations of various laws. The payment of a fine, however, does not guarantee that the employer will "be good" in the future. The organization of a union in his plant is more likely to accomplish the result.

Four shirt mills at Allentown made agreements with their striking workers who were organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and succeeded in winning a minimum wage rate and an increase in pay. It will take a long, laborious building up before wage rates reach the point where they should be, however.

A recent survey of women's earnings in the garment industry in Pennsylvania (the same industries where child labor is employed) showed that a drop in weekly earnings from October, 1932, to April, 1933, was an average of \$1.93, which was 25.6 per cent. Earnings in October averaged only \$7.54. In April they had dropped to the appallingly low figure of \$5.61. A nine-hour day is permitted in Pennsylvania. It was found that a large proportion of the women included in the survey were earning less than \$4 a week for full time work. Less than \$5 was earned by 30 per cent of these workers.

## Sweat-Shoppers Move

These conditions are by no means confined to Pennsylvania. State labor standards committees, composed of representatives from diverse organizations in-

(Continued on page 261)



Courtesy National Child Labor Committee.

Children's Right Is to Happiness, Fresh Air, Sunshine, Play and the Simple Things of Life. Early Work Cuts Off These Things, and Blights Young Life. A Nation Pays in Measure.



# Motor Trucks Ask Regulation—Unions

"CHILDREN are being born in trucks. Men's health and lives are practically being ruined because of their destitute condition and their wages. The use of narcotics has increased at a tremendous rate as a consequence of their loss of stamina and poor dietary conditions. They are being destroyed, and no sensible, sound executive connected with the operation of motor trucks wants that condition to be permitted." So Charles E. Cotterill, attorney, representing independent truck and barge lines, outlines the consequences of unregulated competition in the field of motor truck transportation. Mr. Cotterill's testimony electrified the House committee not only by virtue of his appeal for the workers involved but because of his request that the independent truck lines be subject to the new transportation act. This came as a surprise to many, inasmuch as it has been the contention of spokesmen for railroads that their falling business has been due largely to competition from other forms of transportation. So urgent is the need of regulation in this unregulated field, Mr. Cotterill said, that his association, known as the Water Carriers and the American Highway Freight Association, is willing to levy an assessment on its business to provide the governmental staff to aid in the proper reorganization. He further said that the proper reorganization would prevent wholesale discharges of men from these lines and eventually would enable them to reemploy additional men.

## Asks For Regulations

He contended that the co-ordinator provided by the proposed new railroad act would not succeed in rendering less chaotic conditions on American railroads unless his power were extended to include these other forms of transportation. He described conditions of employees who operate motor trucks as a "state of virtual peonage." He attributes this state to cut-throat competition and waste. He contends that there is now no agency by which anyone can discover the number of companies engaged in transporting goods by motor truck. He asks for registration of all these firms engaged in such business. He asks for the fixing of rates. He finds that his clients, 14 in number, are victims of their own inability to function as a union. He finds the motor truck business impoverished, as are most other businesses, and outlines the need for \$500,000,000 in the next 12 months in order to provide proper facilities to transport the anticipated new goods and commodities. Mr. Cotterill moved to amend the new transportation act to do the following things:

## City Needed Changes

1. To require registration of all such carriers.

Independent competitors of railroad lines astonish with proposal to eliminate competition which makes wrecks of employees' families. Terrible conditions depicted.

2. To require the filing of tariffs or schedules of charges.

3. To require reports and information to the co-ordinator.

4. To avoid wasteful competition.

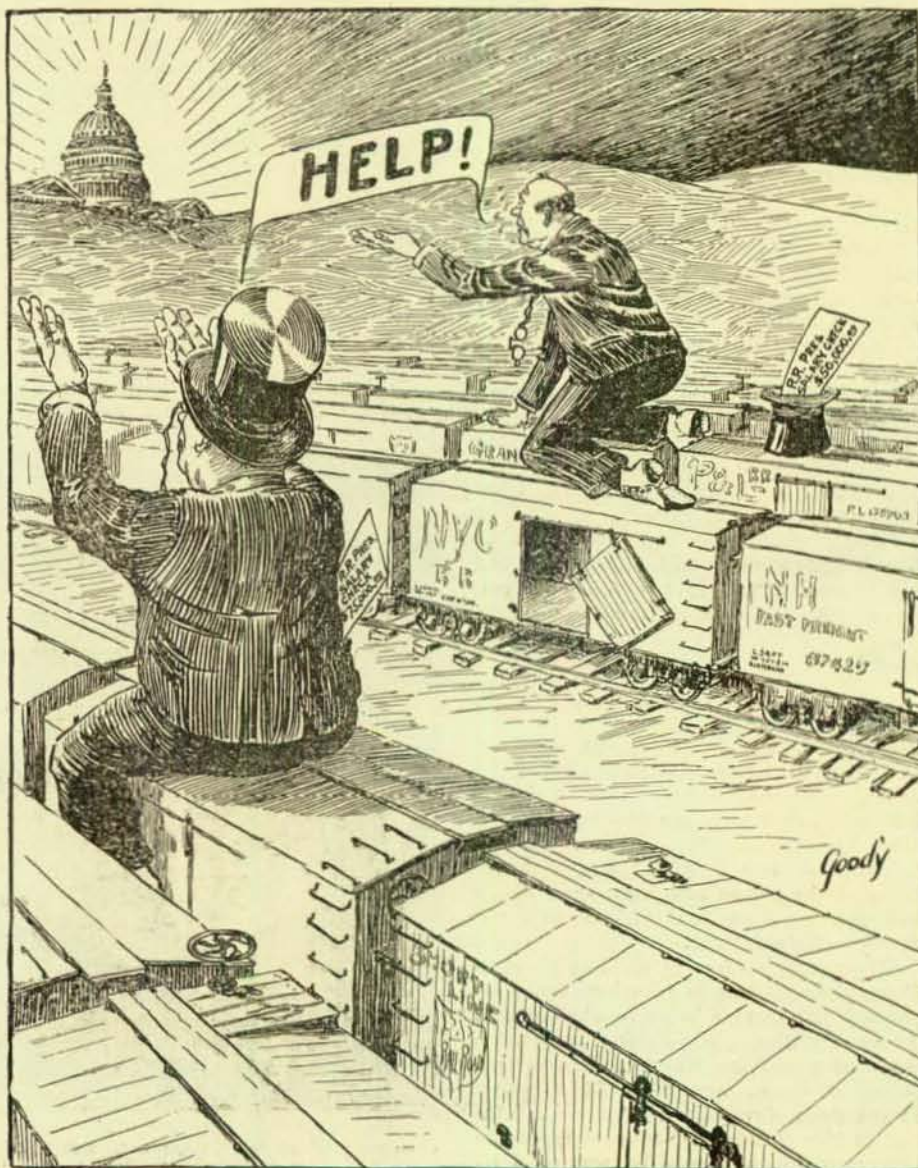
It is pointed out by those close to railroad legislation Mr. Cotterill's testi-

mony is in line with the trend of the hour. It is pointed out that the old methods of doing business in America are dead, that competition inevitably means waste—means the devastating ruin of wage structures and working conditions as contending parties in the industry fight for markets. It is to cure these impossible conditions and the rule of the predatory type of American business that President Roosevelt has instituted his national recovery act and his railroad legislation.

A great city, whose image dwells on the memory of man, is the type of some great idea. Rome represents conquest; faith hovers over Jerusalem; and Athens embodies the preeminent quality of the antique world-art.—Disraeli.

## THE BIG RIDE LITTLE

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harris S. Goodwin





# Railway Unions Take Historic Stand

THE force for good of labor unions in industry was never better exemplified than in the railway field during the past month. While the plight of the carriers grows apparently worse, and as the President of the United States strives to bring back semblance of business activity by wide use of federal power, the heads of the 21 standard organizations took up residence in Washington, and their attorney, Donald Richberg, opened permanent offices at the capital. The unions were present at conferences with the President, and though they did not have opportunity to aid in writing the new railway act, they presented amendments to Congressional committees, amendments which go deep into railroad economics, which also represent a stabilizing force in the unbalanced railroad situation.

The so-called class struggle was never more clearly exemplified than in the quiet happenings in May at the capital, as railroad legislation got under way. The railroads were shown not to be in such an impoverished condition as they posed. In 1931, for instance, the total net increase was well over one billion dollars, the net income minus taxes was about 900 million dollars, which represented 5 per cent on an 18 billion dollar evaluation—all this in a depression year. The fly in the ointment is total fixed charges, in the form of mortgages, which eat up virtually all of the enormous net income.

Nothing is being done to reduce these fixed charges—indeed the position of the railroads is, that nothing can be done about it. If new profits are to be taken, therefore, they must be taken—the argument goes—out of employee pay envelopes. The employees have already contributed outright more than 200 million dollars in wage deductions, have sacrificed about 500,000 jobs, and have gone on a policy of restricted or rationed hours—but they are supposed to make additional sacrifices.

## Ask Government Operation

The position of the workers is that the railway situation can never permanently improve under the present management. They see in the new railway act to create a railroad czar, nothing more than an endeavor to perpetuate an intolerable regime. They declared: "The organized railway employees oppose the program embodied in S-1580 and H. R. 5500, because it provides a mechanism of false economy which will seriously reduce transportation service for the public, will deprive from 50,000 to 300,000 employees of work, will not permanently improve railroad operations or railroad credit, will retard economic recovery and will promote policies that will work infinite harm to the public interest. The fact is now made plain in the testimony of the sponsors of the bill that substantially all of the powers conferred in this bill that can be practically exercised

**Reach deep into railroad problems as they co-operate with administration. Foresee hybrid policy neither competitive nor monopolistic, one which may be disastrous.**

are to be exercised either directly by or under the control of the co-ordinating committees selected by the railroad management. The bill, therefore, enthrones only an infant czar under the regency of railroad managers.

"The Railway Labor Organizations during the period of the development of this legislation protested in vain against the theories which seem to underlie it. They pointed out that a choice must be made at the outset between preserving a generally competitive system or establishing a monopoly system. They insisted and now insist that if we can no longer pay the price of competitive waste in order to obtain the benefits of competitive initiative and efficiency, then we should face the fact that we cannot compromise with partial competition and partial monopoly; that a private monopoly of a public service is intolerable; and that when we accept the necessity of monopolizing transportation we are accepting the ultimate necessity of an ultimate governmental transportation service.

## Seeks to Accomplish Impossible

"In the proposed bill the Congress is considering an effort to accomplish the impossible: to bring about a consolida-

tion of railroad operations whereby less transportation service will be furnished but more money will be made; to bring about greater concentration of private control, fostering monopoly, while at the same time attempting to increase public control; to deflate capital and labor drastically in a great essential industry, while at the same time promoting a program of inflation and economic recovery. We do not believe that such an effort can succeed. We believe that such a legislative measure is fundamentally unsound, but we will not content ourselves with a general opposition to this proposal, recognizing that it has behind it the encouragement of the administration and believing that its political sponsorship is well intentioned but ill advised; that it is actuated by high purposes

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## New Wage Controversy Looms

The committee headed by W. F. Thiehoff, general manager of the Eastern lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which will represent the managements at the coming railway wage negotiations, will meet in Chicago on June 1 to determine the form of notices to be served on the unions. Under the present agreement, these notices may be served beginning on June 15.

The reduction to be demanded will be between 20 and 25 per cent, the notices to be accompanied by an offer to arbitrate under the railway labor act. The arbitration might result in a 15 per cent reduction, five per cent more than the present wage cut.

The present wage adjustment, which took effect on February 1, 1932, was to have expired on February 1 last but was renewed to run to October 31. It provided for a 10 per cent deduction from pay checks. The reduction sought by the managements will apply to basic rates.

The managements are expected to stress the lower costs of living in their arguments for a further reduction, a plan followed in recent negotiations on Canadian railways. Despite the changes that inflationary policies may have caused in living expenses, the managements expect to produce figures to support their arguments. The Department of Labor's figures on this subject will be available on July 31.

E. G. McClees, secretary of the Bureau of Information for the Eastern Railroads, the clearing house for labor questions in the East, will attend a meeting today of the Eastern Presidents' Conference, but it was said the subject of wages was not officially on the program. The bureau has been collecting data on employment from industries other than the railroads.

—New York Times.



C. J. McGLOGAN

Vice President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Aids heads of 20 other labor organizations at Washington to fight for fair railroad legislation.



# Reclamation Bureau Writes to This Journal

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has had the following letter from Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, Department of Interior:

"I have received a marked copy of the April issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS, calling my attention to an article by Mr. J. B. Westenhaver, of Wheeling, W. Va., entitled 'Panama Canal vs. Boulder Dam—A Shame!'

"From the very outset this Bureau has given first consideration to the welfare of workers on the Boulder Canyon project, and hence we regret to see any statements regarding conditions that do not show how much attention this matter has had and what has been accomplished to create as good conditions as the surroundings permit. I feel sure that it is your desire to have the actual facts regarding this monumental enterprise stated in your JOURNAL. To this end, let me call your attention to some of the expenditures and efforts made to protect the lives and comfort of the workers at Boulder City, to which no reference is made in the article.

"When planning this development it was realized that the greatest menace to the health and well-being of workers was the heat. That is especially great in the canyon, the walls of which are without trees or grass. The sun's rays are reflected into the canyon creating a temperature which has risen during daylight hours to 140 degrees, and on a few nights has not fallen below 107 degrees. It was not believed the workers could spend the whole twenty-four hours in this debilitating temperature without serious loss of vigor. To avert this, the Government planned and built a worker's city on the summit of the rim which adjoins the canyon. There the wind sweeps from every direction and there is an average difference in temperature of 15 degrees. To do this involved an outlay of \$2,000,000. An ample supply of pure drinking water, unsurpassed by any western city, has been provided. A model town was laid out with a complete sewerage system. It is true that the workers have to travel from this town to their work, but they travel over a smooth hard-surfaced highway in comfortable buses.

## Town Is Planned

"Before the scheme of a workers' town was made up, the whole region was a hideous desert. The conditions under which the original workers lived were hard and unpleasant in the extreme. All that has been changed. In this planned town there are parks with grass plots to which all have access. Twenty-five

**Mr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner, tells what government has done to protect life at Boulder Dam.**

thousand trees and shrubs were planted. The benefit of these to the women and children living there can hardly be overstated.

"The question of school facilities is one that is ignored in most construction camps. The workers' families at Boul-

der City have the benefit of one of the finest groups of teachers that can be found anywhere and they do their work in a well-lighted, well-planned school building.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.  
Progress Being Made in the Great Gorge of the Colorado.

der City have the benefit of one of the finest groups of teachers that can be found anywhere and they do their work in a well-lighted, well-planned school building.

"All of these are government activities. Let us take the Six Companies, Inc., the principal contractor. When the contract for the dam was let, considerable work had been done in preparing for bringing in material and providing for transportation to different parts of the work. The railroad into Boulder City, contracts for roads and street paving had all been based on a certain scale of wages, the minimum for unskilled labor being \$3.50 a day. The first act of Six Companies, Inc., was to raise that minimum to \$4 a day. The dormitories built by Six Companies for housing the unmarried workers provide a separate room for each worker with linoleum on the floor. They provide complete facilities for bathing and in some parts there is air cooling. The contractor has built over 600 dwelling houses for its married workers. Each month a prize is given for the best-kept grounds around these houses. The government having refused to appropriate money to pay the salaries of school

teachers, the Six Companies provided this money.

"The list might be indefinitely extended. What has been said seems to be sufficient to awaken your interest in a more thorough examination of the facts. In order that you might have full facilities for doing this, it is suggested that you call at my office (Room 6342 Interior Building, 19th and E Streets, N. W.). We have written and pictorial records of the Boulder Canyon project development. You will find weekly and monthly reports dealing not only with the number of laborers but also with the records of accidents and illness. In this connection there is attached a summary of all fatalities on this project in more than two years of its operation, which completely disproves the charge of excessive mortality, in Mr. Westenhaver's article."

(Enclosure)

## SUMMARY OF FATALITIES— BOULDER CANYON PROJECT

To and Including March 1, 1933

### ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

#### Prior to Construction

Government Employees:  
Drowning ..... 2

#### During Construction

Contractors' Employees  
While on Duty:  
Accidental falls..... 10  
Drowning ..... 3  
Electrocuted ..... 2  
Explosions ..... 9  
Falling rock..... 14  
\*Heat prostrations..... 13  
Struck by motor trucks..... 6  
Struck by cable..... 1  
Struck by skip line..... 1  
Struck by concrete skip..... 1  
Struck by gantry crane..... 1  
Struck by power skip boom..... 1  
Struck by plug panel tunnel form..... 1

63

#### Contractors' Employees Not on Duty:

Automobile accidents..... 5  
\*Murdered ..... 2  
\*Suicide ..... 1

8

#### Outsiders:

Automobile accidents..... 3  
Accidental fall..... 1  
Drowning ..... 1  
Heat prostrations..... 3  
Suicide ..... 2

10

### DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES

#### During Construction

Contractors' Employees:  
Acute Encephalitis..... 1  
Acute Gastro Enteritis..... 1

\*Deaths not due to accidents.

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# Engineers Speak on Men and Machines

FROM time to time this publication has cautioned its readers against accepting the newspaper-made view of technocracy. Technocracy, this publication stated, was an engineering approach to economics, which, though not complete, and perhaps erring at times, had a right to be heard, and possessed much to recommend it. This view is sustained now by a report entitled "Economic Significance of Technological Progress, the Report of the Committee on the Significance of Technocracy," by the Society of Industrial Engineers. The committee is composed of Walter N. Polakov, Joseph W. Roe, W. H. Leffingwell, L. H. Olson and W. H. Gesell. Mr. Polakov is well known to members of this organization as author of "Mastering Power Production."

The report is comprehensive yet compact, lucid, profound, and of great importance to every American citizen.

Twelve conclusions are drawn of which the following are most significant:

"1. Technocracy has dramatized important issues, a clear understanding of which is essential to our recovery from the present depression and to further progress.

"2. Restrictions on the purchasing power have resulted in: individual competition leading to the enlargement of plants beyond the buying power of the population; growing idleness of plants; accumulation of ownership expense and overhead charges on the idle portions of plants, distribution of overhead charges of such idle plants over limited output; increased prices and further reduced sale. Recovery from previous depressions has been possible by further reinvestment of surplus, dividends and interest; at present no such avenues appear, due to reduced demand for consumer goods and over development of producer goods industries. The reduction of working hours and increase of wages per year may reestablish the market for consumer goods and eventually for producer goods. \* \* \*

"3. The urgent need of continuous, immediate, adequate and reliable economic statistics becomes obvious if our economic policy is to be handled rationally to prevent the likes of the present emergency."

Of deep significance to labor is the section entitled "General Trend of Industrial Development" quoted in full:

"Late in the last century electric illumination made its appearance and soon efforts were made to apply electricity to other purposes. When the electric motor was finally constructed its introduction into industry was cautious and gradual.

**Careful weighing of technical changes in all their aspects, especially as to effects upon labor, together with sifting of technocracy's conclusions, brilliantly performed by Society of Industrial Engineers.**

"The first period started with the application of the motor to crane propulsion and operation. This speeded up



WALTER N. POLAKOV  
He Heads Committee of Industrial Engineers Which Seeks Truth in Machine Production.

material handling and displaced many laborers, but the free movement of the crane was interfered with by the belts driving the machines.

"The second stage was to displace the steam engine from the shops and replace it with a motor driving the main shaft. This eliminated long steam pipes and attending condensation losses and did away with engine attendance in the shops.

"The third stage was undertaken when the power generating equipment was concentrated in the power house. This led to many improvements and resulted in a considerable fuel economy. It is significant that as a consequence of these improvements the national coal consumption increased but little, while

energy output increased by leaps and bounds.

"The fourth step was made in the direction of individual motor drive of machines. This eliminated belt drive, reduced hazards and light obstruction, permitted free servicing of machines by the cranes and eventually led to rearrangement of machines—instead of in rows along the shafts with service aisles in between, by groups so that each consecutive operation was performed on the next machine, which further reduced material handling, permitting conveyor transmission and further large savings in personnel.

"The fifth step was not made until recently and may be characterized as a fusion of transmission, machine-tool, loading-unloading mechanism, control devices, quality-regulation and self-recording into one unit of production equipment. Machines as such have largely disappeared and the new type of power-actuated, multiple motored, automatically controlled production unit is becoming characteristic of the modern power era.

"This trend is largely a consequence of the search started by scientific management to make the managerial functions as nearly automatic as possible and operations practically continuous. Thus, for example, Gantt's Piling Machine, introduced in the textile finishing plants, was a prototype of automatic conveyor and continuous processing. Central instrument panel boards with remote control first installed in boiler rooms and later in steam dispatchers' offices, were the prototypes of remote control in many manufacturing processes—rolling mills, aluminum plants, paper mills, etc., with so-called bridge operations. Similarly, in office practice, tabulating machines, typewriters with accounting devices, teletyping, etc., were devised to meet the needs of immediate and reliable information essential for modern management.

"The improved mechanical devices and electric appurtenances profoundly changed the technique of management. The main task of the production management of today is no longer that of "driving men" or even "making workmen personally efficient" inasmuch as in the more advanced industries the pace of the work is set by the production rate of the equipment and a worker's "efficiency" no longer depends upon his will, skill or strength but upon his observance of standardized conditions.

"As the investment into this power equipment is growing in absolute and relative magnitudes, unproductive time is becoming a deciding factor in the cost of production. Consequently, such managerial functions as preventive main-

(Continued on page 250)



# Public Ownership Key to Forest Problem

ON March 27, 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture submitted to President Roosevelt a report recommending the addition to the public domain of 224,000,000 acres of forest and abandoned agricultural land. These lands, along with other unmanaged lands already owned by the public, should be placed under careful supervision, to be developed according to the purpose for which they are best fitted.

Faced with a shortage of timber resources at the present rate of cutting, ever increasing loss from floods and droughts, and periodic deficiencies in water available for city, irrigation and water power uses, the nation has come to the time when it must step in and provide for adequate timber production and watershed protection and prevent complete devastation of our forests.

The crux of the whole trouble lies in private ownership. Of the existing forest lands, over 70 per cent is in private hands. But of the total annual expenditures for forestry, only 10 per cent is put into private lands while the remaining 90 per cent is paid for the care of forests on the public domain. This difference accounts for the fact that practically all of the devastated and poorly stocked areas, virtually the whole area which has been cut over without regard for future yields, nearly the entire annual loss from forest fires, and forests which are under no management whatever are privately owned. By far the major portion of forests under some kind of managerial supervision, the area planted currently, and the area protected by foresters from fire, pests and disease is public property.

## Frank Statement of Policy

In speaking of the failure of private ownership to adequately protect and provide for the renewal of our forest resources, the report does no quibbling. It comes out flatly for public forestry ownership, stating on page 57:

"Public ownership is the only remaining alternative for chief reliance in meeting national requirements. To be thoroughly effective, however, public ownership would require a program of such proportions that it would rank among the largest that have ever been undertaken by the American people. But under normal conditions the American people have never allowed themselves to be frightened out of a necessary program by mere size and cost."

One important service of the forests, which has long been disregarded but which deserves national recognition, is the great recreational role which they play. The national forests are becoming increasingly prominent resorts. Public hunting and fishing grounds are also far too scarce, since much of the best hunting and fishing grounds are private property. Another function of the government in need of extension is the

**Secretary of Agriculture informs President Roosevelt that new deal must extend to forests. These form vital moisture and lumber reserves, and offer important recreational facilities. Playgrounds of people must be protected.**

preservation of wild forest life on bird and game reservations. This report recommends the creation of new reservations, hunting grounds and state and national forests, in addition to the enlarging of existing ones.

If the proposed plan goes into effect, as may easily happen, the public's holdings in forests and land available for forest developments will be increased from something less than 30 per cent to over 50 per cent of all such land in the country. This will include slightly more than one-half of the commercial (saw-timber) forest land, half of the timber-growing land (present and future) and five-sixths of the remaining non-commercial land. Under the non-commercial classification the public will own three-fifths of the forest ranges, four-fifths of the area of major influence on watershed protection, and eight-ninths of the areas to be set aside for recreational purposes.

## Tax Forfeits Swell Store

Not all of this land will be owned by the federal government, as part of it will belong to the states, counties and local governments. As a matter of fact, the amount of public land owned by the states and lesser governmental bodies is growing, largely through tax reversion. Of late this increase is progressing at a rapid rate. The proposal of the Department of Agriculture suggests the creation of state forests and reservations as being highly desirable. Capital investments made in acquiring new land, planting trees and constructing roads therein by public agencies could be met through long-term loans at low interest rates. Current expenditures, such as the cost of fire protection, disease and pest prevention, logging and milling, should be met by treasury appropriations, or, if necessary, by short-term borrowing. Much of the forestry projects, notably the commercial and recreational divisions, will pay for themselves sooner or later. As for the rest, watershed and game protection are obviously governmental rather than private functions, while the remaining service, that of restocking timber-land and protecting the young timber growth is one toward which private ownership has consistently refused to recognize any responsibility.

Both federal and state legislation are necessary for the successful operation of the proposed plan. The federal legislation chiefly concerns the gradual acquisition of lands, the extending and creating of national forests, the furnishing of forest tree seedlings to all classes of forest land owners, the maintenance of an advisory service for industrial owners, the investigation of stream flow and location of points of rapid river bank erosion. Appropriations must be made in co-operation with the states for adequate fire protection and the control of insect attacks.

## Beginnings of Solution Seen

State forestry legislation must include the establishment of forest organizations where none exist and the strengthening of those that do exist; the clearing up of the status of tax-reverted lands and sub-marginal agricultural lands suitable only to forests; the establishing of state forests and reservations; the establishing of state-wide organizations for fire control; and the enforcing of regulatory laws for protecting forests in the interests of the public from all forms of damage.

Not the least of the revolutionary suggestions of the proposal is the use of the available labor supply for clearing up the tangled and unmanaged condition of our forest lands. Thinning out, removal of undergrowth, planting and transplanting, fire protection, pest elimination, slash disposal, road building, and the provision of recreation facilities all call for the employment of men. The report stresses again and again the necessity of immediate action if our forests are to be saved. Why not turn at least a part of the emergency relief which must be given in this period of depression into jobs for the unemployed, at the same time enhancing greatly the national forestry assets of the country?

The rapidity with which President Roosevelt has carried out this last suggestion is an encouraging indication of the harmonious attitude with which, it is greatly to be hoped, he will receive the recommendations of this extensive report.

In my house you have met General Bonaparte. Well—he it is who would supply a father's place to the orphans of Alexander de Beauharnais, and a husband's to his widow. I admire the General's courage, the extent of his information, for on all subjects he talks equally well, and the quickness of his judgment, which enables him to seize the thoughts of others almost before they are expressed; but, I confess it, I shrink from the despotism he seems desirous of exercising over all who approach him. His searching glance has something singular and inexplicable, which imposes even on our directors; judge if it may not intimidate a woman. Even—what ought to please me—the force of a passion, described with an energy that leaves not a doubt of his sincerity, is precisely the cause which arrests the consent I am often on the point of pronouncing.—Letters of Josephine.



# Union of Big and Little Business Men

By GEORGE W. NORRIS, U. S. Senator, Nebraska

During the session of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, Senator Norris presented to the U. S. Senate an analysis of the public record of that body. A portion of that record is reproduced herewith. It is of public significance, and should have special import to the small business man.

## The Old and the New Chamber of Commerce

RETURN now to the United States Chamber of Commerce. Founded in 1912, it was set up as a "democracy of business," in which the rank and file of small competitive business men should have equal or greater voice in determining policies as monopolistic big business. That policy was fairly well followed and the affairs of the chamber were in the hands of business men, per se, who fairly represented the rank and file of competitive business. Since about 1920, however, especially in respect to banking and utility matters, the interests of little business men have been disregarded by bankers and utility men who sought and gained election to the necessary key positions.

## Who Is Henry I. Harriman?

It is to be feared that Mr. Harriman will not go far in support of Mr. Roosevelt's doctrines, especially when his financial connections are considered. Follows the report of Poor's Register of Directors for 1932:

Bellows Falls Canal Co., president and director; Bellows Falls Power Co., director; Boston Chamber of Commerce, president, chairman executive committee, and director; Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust, trustee; Central Massachusetts Electric Co., director; Fall Mountain Electric Co., president and director; Gardner Electric Light Co., director; Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad, vice president and director; Kennebec Co., trustee; Lawrence Gas & Electric Co., director; Lowell Electric Light Corporation, director; Massachusetts Lighting Companies, trustee; Massachusetts Utilities Associates, vice chairman, member executive committee, and trustee; Metropolitan Planning Board, director; New England Power Association, vice chairman of board and executive director; Rhode Island Power Transmission Co., director; Worcester Suburban Electric Co., director; Arthur T. McIntosh, Land Association of Chicago, president; The University Club Realty Trust, trustees; New England Trust Co., director; Boston Elevated Railway, chairman of board of public trustees; Metropolitan Transit District of Boston, trustee; Atlantic National Bank, director; L. O. Cattle Co. of Montana, director; Emerald Bay Corporation, director.

**Champion of public power, at last victorious in long fight, tells small business man he is misled by big business leaders of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.**

## Harriman Before the Federal Trade Commission

"Who's Who on the Board, 1932-33," of the United States Chamber of Commerce gives President Harriman's "predominant business affiliations" as "chairman of the board of the New England Power Association."



SENATOR NORRIS

The Federal Trade Commission's investigation of this great holding company makes a volume of 1,125 pages. From this we learn that that company controls some 14 other companies and is in turn controlled by the gigantic International Paper & Power Co., of which A. R. Graustein is president. Graustein's attempt to buy up in 1928 a large number of daily newspapers, including several in the South, was halted when his manipulations were exposed by the Trade Commission's investigations. (See S. Doc. 92, pts. 31-32, to which page reference will hereafter be made.)

Mr. Harriman's testimony and cross-examination on March 17, 1931, are illuminating (pp. 248-294). Here we find that back in 1906 Mr. Harriman and Malcolm C. Chace formed a partnership and started in the power business. Later they incorporated under many other names also. Two of their ventures here noted are characteristic. The Deerfield Valley lies on the Massachusetts-Vermont line, and it constitutes a fine power site, developed supposedly by the

Deerfield River Power Co., which Chace and Harriman acquired in 1911 from Martin A. Brown and associates at a cost of \$14,700. In the end, Chace and Harriman turned these lands and water rights over to the New England Power merger and netted therefrom \$454,000 in cash, \$300,000 in notes, and \$2,500,000 in stock (hearings, p. 71). On the stand, Mr. Harriman's memory suddenly went blank on the history of the Deerfield company or what he paid for it. Forced by Judge McCulloch, presiding, to answer, after a battle royal with the chief counsel, he finally recalled that "there was an understanding with Mr. Brown \* \* \*" (p. 285).

Martin A. Brown was called before the Trade Commission later and testified that in 1907 he had bought up the farm lands of the Deerfield Valley as a nondisclosed agent for Chace and Harriman, and in 1911 the Deerfield company was organized at their instance. A letter from Harriman to Brown, dated March 28, 1911, promised Brown a payment of \$14,700, and Brown got his check on April 3, 1911. Brown testified that although there was a reservation of 12,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power for the benefit of the people of that region, they got no benefit from it.

Another instance: In 1906 Chace & Harriman built at Vernon on the Connecticut River a power plant which cost them not over \$1,700,000. When juggled through a series of transfers this item was finally written up to a face value of \$4,500,000. (Hearings, pp. 259-260.)

Mr. Harriman has exhibited no grief over billions of watered stock on which consumers must pay high rates to maintain dividends, but he professes great concern over further investment of actual cash by the Government at Muscle Shoals, which will insure low rates to the people of the South and set an example for the entire nation. There's the rub. Not once has he objected to the \$150,000,000 Muscle Shoals project being taken over by the power interests at a mere fraction of its real value, which would actually defraud the taxpayers.

As seen, Mr. Harriman continues the policies of his predecessors in the presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It will be instructive to discover just who these presidents were.

## Presidents of the United States Chamber of Commerce, 1920-33, and Their Utility Connections in Part

Joseph H. Defrees, Chicago, 1920-22: Lawyer, senior member firm of Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton, utility and corporation lawyers. Buckingham was director and general counsel for the North American Light & Power Co.; the Illi-

(Continued on page 259)



# Worker Sketches Trend in Public Control

By K. M. ROHRER, L. U. 65

**W**ELL, the depression is still with us, and yet we are beginning to see clearly, not only the way out, but the way to stay out of catastrophes such as we are now passing through. "Theology and Force", after ruling for many years, are beginning to abdicate in favor of "Theory and Science". And apparently the various branches of our civilization are definitely started on the activity of giving social service, as well as the activity of getting service, which has been their chief concern in the past.

Our chief economic activities have in the past been so constructed as to be nonadjustable. Henry Ford found it necessary to close down his operations over a long period, because of his equipment and methods of operation being designed to build only one model of automobile, which was non-adjustable. And yet when new models became necessary, and reconstruction was made, factories and equipment were designed to eliminate this fault of the past. When we have reconstructed our economic methods, let us not overlook this very necessary part in the formation of all of our economic activities, i. e., to make them adjustable to changed conditions and circumstances.

## Necessity Goads to Mistakes

Many of our leaders in this country have been very hard bargainers, and have cultivated attitudes that were hard and indifferent to all activities, having other than their own personal or group objectives. And if labor has also shown these characteristics, it has been through hard necessity, and the fact that those were the only methods effective during the phase of civilization that we are now thankfully leaving. If labor has shown hardness or indifference, it has had some excellent teachers. Many of our activities in this world are adjusted to the old principle of "Follow the leader".

And yet I believe I can truthfully say that labor is neither hard nor vindictive by nature. Labor, in its true form, comes the nearest in our social structure of representing humanity in its most fundamental nature. For our specialty, in economic terms, is the raw product of "personal service", "service given in person". And this holds true irrespective of what percentage of these services is manual, or mental. Or in other words we represent in its truest form the art, not of getting service, but of giving service. And many of our capital structures are based upon their knowledge of this structural characteristic of labor.

## Labor Gives Service

Many of our economic leaders no doubt feel a great sense of uneasiness at the possibilities of a dominant labor class in the future.

## Defines labor's sphere in state. Points out ways of socializing business.

But a study of the basic nature of labor will, I believe, show clearly where labor is never dominant by nature, for when it becomes dominant it is no longer labor, and does not express our chief characteristic, that of giving personal service.

In Russia at the present time labor is apparently dominant, and yet a study of conditions there will, I believe, show clearly that it is not labor itself that is dominant, but something else.

On the other hand labor has desired a square deal for several thousand years now, and is determined to get it, not as an economic machine, but as a portion of our social structure. And there is only one class in our social structure that exceeds in numbers the class of labor. That is the class made up of children and adolescents, who have not yet taken up their burdens of life, and whose chief characteristic in our economic structure is that of "receiving service". Or that is what it will be when all of our states have passed satisfactory child labor laws.

Our nearest neighbor and our nearest friend is the agricultural class, and I believe the friendship of labor for this class is firm and sincere.

If F. D. R. can help the R. F. D. to gain a more secure economic position, and more optimistic view of the future, labor will be among the first to shout "Hurrah", "Banzai", "Viva" or whatever expression you may prefer to use.

As I stated before labor is not vindictive by nature and I believe thoroughly appreciates the earnest and sincere nature of the great majority of our national economic and political leaders, and that much of our past troubles have been due to the presence of a few who were not gentlemen, and were lacking in moral and social attitudes, coupled with the fact that destruction is so much easier than construction that a small portion of any group can do almost irreparable damage through destructive methods. And yet true justice necessitates the statement that the great majority of these leaders of our economic forces have themselves had but a very dim and imperfect conception of just what it has all been about. Meaning our social and economic activities, and their reactions upon each other.

For the first time in our history these leaders are gaining fairly clear attitudes upon national and social activities, their needs and necessities, which brings me

to the real optimistic point I have been attempting to reach.

## Americans Are Doers

If Americans have any one great racial characteristic it is the ability to "get things done". And I honestly believe that these leaders are started up a road that leads to great progress, social progress. And I personally believe that during the next few years we citizens of the United States are going to give a very practical demonstration of just why we prefer to remain citizens of the United States, even through great difficulties and depressions. And labor does not really care through what party these ends are reached, just so the job is intelligently handled and thoroughly done.

Socialism and technocracy, our newest political additions, are based upon theory rather than theology, and both, having the impartial viewpoint of science, will have very few quarrels I believe. Socialism is based upon social needs and objectives, which should be met. While technocracy is chiefly based upon methods to be used. One speaks of the ends to be reached, while the other is chiefly of the means of reaching these ends. Others may differ with these classifications, which naturally it is their privilege to do. On the other hand, our present dominant party will no doubt proclaim that, "when better governments are built, that democracy will build them," to paraphrase a statement often made by one of our old standard makes of automobile.

Through the passage of time and greatly altered conditions and circumstances, I believe that without disloyalty I can say that our Constitution has grown a bit stale. And with the belief that a more technical constitution would imply a more simplified operation.

## How to Modernize Constitutions

I am going to make a rather unusual suggestion, (and these are rather unusual days) that I believe will be either dynamic or ridiculous. I have for some time held the belief that any efficient constitution should consist of three portions, a constitution and two subsidiary parts. I believe a group of men and women properly selected and authorized, should in a "supplement" to our Constitution, take it, act by act, and by text, paragraph, sentence and phrase, give it an official definition, as to its sense and meaning and as to its continuity of meaning and purpose, in joining the various portions into an official whole. Such a supplement could clearly indicate the basic social nature and character of our Constitution, and of our governmental activities, and could clarify many points in their

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# Paytriotism of One J. Pierpont Morgan

By ALEC TRICIAN

ELMER, I see by the papers that Broadway is having a hard time. Shows are failing right and left, and the lure of the stage isn't what it used to be. No wonder, Elmer—real life shows are being staged in Washington that make the tinsel performances of Broadway look pale and sick. It isn't often that the great drama of "I for I, and you for you, and the devil takes the hindmost" has for its leading man one J. Pierpont Morgan. Was there ever a show as sensational, as colorful, as big as the one staged by that little impresario, Ferdinand Pecora, at the nation's capital late in last May?

Elmer, I must ask you to get the picture. The little-photographed Mr. Morgan, large and genial, with his 40 or more attendants, partners, assistants, detectives, accountants, publicity men—like a fabled prince with his retinue—steams good-naturedly into Washington and books three floors at a fashionable hotel.

You know, Elmer, J. Pierpont represents the very first family of American life and history. His forbears go way back when. In fact, this is his country in more ways than one. In the first place, he appears to own it, and he comes mighty near to running it, and his family has roots deep into its soil. He is a great patriot. We know that, because he says so.

Of course, Mr. Morgan has important and large international connections. He has a branch office in London, and one in Paris. He is known as an international banker, but he must be considered the patriot *par excellence*. Newspapers haven't allowed us to forget this side of Mr. Morgan, have they, Elmer? The political town criers and court jesters, the radio high-binders, the supposed humorists like Will Rogers, all have tried to make us believe that this noble and patriotic citizen has done, and can do no wrong. Millions of lines have been published about Pierpont, and apparently only one or two paragraphs about Ferdinand.

I am telling you, Elmer, that the fellow who has seized the imagination of the man in the street is the little, square, dogged fighter, Ferdinand Pecora. The immigrant boy confronts the King of Finance. The \$255.00 per month special counsel of the Senate Banking and Finance committee, quietly, patiently, with some of the slow honesty of the primitive peasant, looks up into the complacent eyes of \$500,000,000.00.

The big story—the dramatic moment of this biggest of all national dramas—will never really be known, and that is what did Pierpont really think of Ferdinand. It is true that he scarcely noticed

Once again Alec Trician talks the situation over with his friend, Elmer. Mr. Morgan in all his glory fails to impress the man in the street.

Ferdinand's presence. It might as well have been a phonograph record across the table from Pierpont asking with

markets of the world, who makes kings and unmakes them, who good-naturedly passes out bargain stock to the bigwigs of these United States.

But, Elmer, despite the artfulness of Senator Cahtah Glass to protect Mr. Morgan from the disgrace of answering embarrassing questions shot slowly and persistently by little Mr. Pecora, the picture of banker control of American institutions unfolded vividly enough so that even you and me, Elmer, can understand it.

I suppose, Elmer, that Mr. Pecora cannot be judged to be the great patriot that Mr. Morgan is. His brand of patriotism certainly is not the "pay" brand, but we are told, even by the press so ardently friendly to Mr. Morgan, that it was Mr. Pecora's threat to resign as counsel for the committee that forced the committee to make public that acutely interesting list of names of Mr. Morgan's friends in public life. That list is very long, Elmer, but I think it is well for us to know a few of the most interesting:

Calvin Coolidge.

William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Owen D. Young, General Electric Company.

Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court.

Bernard M. Baruch, financier.

William Gibbs McAdoo, U. S. Senator from California.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War.

Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

John W. Davis, former candidate for President of the United States.

Charles D. Hilles, Republican leader in New York state.

J. R. Nutt, former treasurer, Republican National Committee.

John J. Raskob, financier.

Robert E. Olds, former Assistant Secretary of State.

General John J. Pershing.

Arthur Woods, president, Rockefeller Center and chairman of President's Emergency Unemployment Committee 1930-31.

Norman Davis, U. S. Ambassador at large.

Walter S. Gifford, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Wallace B. Donham, dean, Harvard Graduate School of Business.

R. B. Mellon, brother of Andrew Mellon.

Samuel M. Vauclain, Baldwin Locomotive Works.

W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania Railroad.

George Wharton Pepper, former U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

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FERDINAND PECORA  
Modest Quizzier of Giants. His Method is Subdued Emotional Calm Without Rancor.

slow persistence those deadly questions. Once Pecora nodded to Mr. Morgan as he entered the inquisition room, but Mr. Morgan did not so much as by the flick of an eyelash notice the little lawyer's presence. Why should he? Why should \$500,000,000.00 notice \$255.00 per month?

Elmer, who is this Pecora, anyway? Just a legal clerk for a Senate committee—while Mr. Morgan is a King of Finance, a towering figure in the money



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
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## Challenge to Organized Labor

Behind the quiet legalistic language of the National Recovery Act hides an incisive challenge to organized labor. The challenge is, first to labor's power of adaptation. The new law does not ratify the *status quo*. The new law does not even set its seal upon labor unions except in so far as labor unions are dynamic, and creative, on the march, ready to shape industry, and build anew. That labor unions are capable of assuming this role, everyone who knows them, knows. Yet there may be a danger that they may miss an opportunity to take their full and rightful position in the new set-up.

The National Recovery Act, it is apparent, by implication at least clears the way for a more orderly development of labor unionism in the United States. It recognizes unions. It denies the right of employers to discriminate against unions.

Many unions are already prepared to act under the bill when it becomes law. The American Federation of Labor has called a conference of union heads. The following courses of action are probable:

First, where a trade association already exists in an industry, the union concerned will see to it that the code of practices fully includes fair dealing for labor, directly and indirectly, and rightfully sets up a firm structure of industrial relations.

Second, when a trade association does not exist, labor will likely, if necessary, take the initiative and see that a modern trade association is formed.

Third, where trade associations already exist, and where these trade associations are openly hostile to unions, or hypocritically partisan to a lame labor policy, then, organized labor will insist that the accounts of these industries be scanned, in order to discover the secret expenditures of money for the sole purpose of destruction of labor unions. Such obscene organizations as the League for Industrial Rights, and all the other anti-social anti-union bodies should be rooted out as having no part in a self-respecting industrial state.

Fourth, organization of industries now hostile to unions will be advanced under the bill. This campaign of organization will likely not proceed for any industry until a thorough-going survey of that industry is made to determine the type of industrial relations needed. A program should ensue, scientific and adaptive. Concessions should be made, if necessary,

by all unions in order to forward the common goal of organization.

Fifth, the political methodology of organized labor will be scanned to see if it meets present needs, under the startlingly new industrial order.

In short, the United States of Industrial America is on the march, and labor, as always, can be in the van or in the rear, as it chooses.

## Labor's Share

Labor can well bear in mind that it has anticipated President Roosevelt's National Economy Act. In 1919, the American Federation of Labor declared that "our national life today is becoming more and more industrial" and that "decisions that most widely affect the intimate daily lives of our people are the decisions that are made in industry, in the workshops and factories, in the mines and mills, in the commercial establishments, on the railroads, and in the counting rooms". At that time, the Federation asked that America "cease to be a disconnected collection of groups like states without a union", and strongly advocated "federal licensing of all corporations organized for profit."

Labor unions by their very nature imply an industrial state—a state frankly built for production, distribution and consumption. Hitherto, we have had a haphazard collection of industries jockeying for special advantage, without a national industrial policy. It is to end this chaos that President Roosevelt has moved. There may well be danger that democracy will end—that is, if America ever had democracy—but not necessarily so. There is room under the bill for unions to act, and to fulfill manifold functions.

Unions under the Act can still (1) perform police functions as formerly; (2) become technological units indispensable to industry; (3) strive for standards of wages, working conditions, materials and workmanship; (4) carry on educational activities; (5) operate magazines; (6) push recreation; (7) vote on national policies.

The propaganda is being used, and will be used, that labor unions will not be needed. The truth is that they will be more needed now than ever, but they will change their emphasis, if not their character. Research information, scientific methods, and leadership will be in more demand. Above all else, labor will have to intensify its political efforts.

## Sales Tax It Is

If advocates of the sales tax came out for the tax like men and said, "We want the sales tax, because it is not hard on the rich," we would respect them. But the shoddy arguments presented are an insult to the intelligence of a chimpanzee. Here is a sample of the logic now offered by advocates of this most infamous of all taxes:

J. P. Morgan and the rich escape income taxes, therefore let the middle class and the poor pay more taxes.

The sales tax is an equitable tax. All pay equally.

The sales tax is a painless tax. Painless to whom? All these advocates neglect to say that the sales tax is difficult to collect, costly to collect; an impediment to business, to merchandising and to consumption; unwanted by the National



Retail Dry Goods Association, and other merchants; and oppressive of the poor."

Wage earners should remember that the sales tax is a tax on sales, and that men of wealth cannot possibly *buy and consume in proportion to their wealth*. It is an insidious tax capable of rapid expansion. As in the fable of the camel, when it once gets its head into the poor man's cottage, its neck comes next, then its fat body, and thereafter there is no room for the poor man and his family.

**Will Banks Escape?** A public jaded by sensational revelation after revelation was startled by the testimony of John W. Pole, former Comptroller of the Currency, before a senate committee. So common were defalcations of bank presidents in the comptroller's office, Mr. Pole declared, that he saw no necessity in moving speedily toward the punishment of J. W. Harriman, defaulting president of the Harriman National Bank. "It is a routine matter," Mr. Pole said.

"Do you mean to say," exclaimed Senator Robinson, "that defalcations by bank presidents are common?"

"Yes," Pole replied.

"Well, if defalcations by bank presidents are common \* \* \* then it is no wonder, is it, that the people have no confidence in banks?"

"No," the former comptroller said. \* \* \*

"It is a startling statement to me that it is a common thing for bank presidents to steal," Senator Robinson said. \* \* \* Thereupon Senator Neely asked for an estimate of the "average amount stolen by bank presidents," and amid laughter, Pole replied he didn't know "because it varies so."

Senator Robinson concluded this historic parley by remarking that only 300 had been convicted and most of those "got off on probation."

To this singular record must be added the perfectly legal refusal of Mr. Morgan's firm to pay income taxes for the years 1930, '31 and '32, and the pleasant way Mr. Morgan had of passing out "bargain stock" to favorites.

More singular than any of these facts is the assumption by banker trade associations that there is no need for new laws governing bank activities, and their bold opposition to the conservative Glass-Steagall bill.

**President Roosevelt's Courage** There is a story going the rounds that an Italian barber described President Roosevelt thus, "He is just like Babe Ruth; sometimes he hits; sometimes he strikes out, but he is always in there trying." This is a true description, but it does not hit the salient fact about the President. The dominant fact is his courage. He appears to know no fear. It takes courage—great courage—to back the Pecora investigation of Morgan. It takes courage to hew to the line, let chips fall where they will, in respect to going off the gold standard, regulating industry, and supporting public ownership at Muscle Shoals. So great a break with the past are these measures that one can almost say that President Roosevelt is the bravest man that ever sat in the President's chair. Already opposition is beginning to lash him with the well-known whips of misstatement. He is a bolshevik, they declare, leading the coun-

try to ruin. But it is significant fact that the rebellious groups are big business men and bankers—not the masses of the people.

So long as the President presses along the lines he has chosen, that is, toward "the true concert of interests", which will give "forgotten men" a chance to live, he may rest assured he will have the backing of the nation.

### National Manufacturers Association

The National Manufacturers Association chose to oppose the National Recovery Act. True to its reactionary and ignoble past, it decides to obstruct, and to threaten, and to impede.

It is to be hoped that those who administer the National Recovery Act will not be cajoled into thinking that this most reactionary of all industrial bodies in the world will suddenly turn lily white over night, reform, and become good citizens of the industrial state—under the law.

We beg to remind the administrators of the new law that the National Manufacturers Association has the following record:

A malodorous record of bribing high public officials, as revealed by a Congressional investigation.

Refusal to abolish child labor, making continuous profits out of the work of little children.

Opposed minimum wage laws for women.

Fastened the blighting yellow-dog contract on industry.

Fathered the illegal injunction against unions.

Fought unions. Hired spies and agents provocateur.

Fathered high protective tariffs in the interest of privilege.

Paid low wages.

These practices are inconceivable in an industrial state where science, decency, and fair play are to prevail.

### Almost Universal Corruption

As the "Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933" became a law, creating a great zone of public-owned instrumentalities in seven states, America was treated with new exposures of almost universal corruption among private business men and bankers. First, there was that almost incredible report of unpatriotic, technological sabotage by engineers at Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals, looking toward, the report said, to complete breakdown of the project. Second, there was that almost indecent intellectual self-exposure by a former employee of the U. S. Department of the Interior, who admitted in a letter above his own name, that his job at the Department under a former administration was to gain advantages for private oil groups at the expense of the government. Third, there was the almost, but not quite, intolerable exposure of the way Banker Morgan organized a huge holding company with a \$75,000 a year head, a stenographer, and an office boy, taking control of over 22 per cent of the power, affecting millions of homes, and returning fat profits to him and his favorites.

All this would make a dismal picture, if the government had not moved with singular directness to end this chicanery forever, and to build a regime where decency can at least show its face without first covering it with a gas mask.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## THIS INVESTMENT IS STILL SAFE

By "SCOTCHIE"

"The bank's failed!"

It's a cry of despair.

How can anyone estimate the sum of tragedy that is contained in the failure of a depository of the people's savings?

The community is financially crippled. Business men cannot carry on business, they cannot meet their payrolls, cannot pay their bills, cannot order the materials they need.

Individuals must make untold sacrifices. Their future lives were bound up in the savings they had accumulated. Comforts they had planned to buy must be foregone. Education of their children must be curtailed. Future payments on the home are in jeopardy—perhaps the home, too, will be swept away. Sometimes even the money needed to buy immediate necessities—food and fuel—is gone. Future lives are warped and blighted and if immediate relief is not forthcoming there is a harvest of suicide, failure and despair.

No one can be too severe in condemning those who have set themselves up as custodians of the people's savings and who have proven untrue to their trust. Dishonesty, even incompetence, cannot be condoned. I have signed this article "Scotchie", and I am Scotch, and to me money, especially money that had to be earned, is a serious matter, as I know it is to every one of my readers.

The wage-earner's money is bought at a high price. It is actually a part of his life's breath. Every hour that he worked for his hour's pay was taken from the span of his life. Many times his occupation was dangerous—hazardous—he exposed himself to death or injury for the sake of that hour's pay. Others had to work continually in an unhealthy atmosphere where their lives were shortened by occupational diseases. They paid double, triple hours from their life's span for each hour's pay.

Out of this pay he had to buy his living expenses, and those of his family, if he had a family. It was not easy to find money to save. Every dollar saved represented something desired and denied. Those difficult savings meant safety for the future. Whether he put them into a bank or into some other investment, what he wanted was security.

Many people have seen one investment after another, rated as safe, totter and fall. They have seen the savings of a life time swept away. They have come to believe that nothing is safe, nothing is secure, and their state of mind is tragic.

But you women who have husbands in the Brotherhood have an investment that is safe, that is secure. Perhaps you do not think about it. Perhaps you forget that it is there. Perhaps you under-rate its value.

In the Brotherhood you have a savings fund. It is for you, the wife, a very important fund, for it is designed to meet not one but two of the most important financial needs of your family. These are met by the insurance and the pension.

Some of you perhaps do not know the details you would like to know about these two important savings funds that you have, and I am going to give you a brief summing up.

### Cold Cash Return

Your husband's continuous good standing in the union earns for your protection, insurance to the amount of \$1,000. Starting with a death benefit of \$300 for one year's membership in the union, the amount gradually increases to \$1,000 with five years' continuous good standing.

If your husband is carrying other life insurance you will realize that his death benefit in the Brotherhood is costing only a fraction of what an individual insurance policy costs. Ninety cents a month from his dues pays for this insurance. Furthermore, payment is prompt and certain. Only 24 hours after the death certificate is received, the check is on the way.

The insurance check from the Brotherhood has made life happier and more secure for thousands of women and their families. It gave them financial aid when they needed it most, made it possible for them to pay expenses until some other member of the family could become a wage earner. This benefit was planned and put into effect solely for the protection of the wives and families of our members, instituted as group insurance at a rate that saves you a good deal of money; and insures men who on account of the hazards of their occupation cannot obtain individual life insurance unless it is at a very high rate.

You have probably read advertisements in the magazines about old age annuities and wished it were possible for you to build up an annuity so that at a certain age you would be sure of a regular income every month. If you consulted an insurance agent you perhaps found that these annuities are very expensive and must be built up through many years of continuous saving and

that a man who has a family will find it very difficult to pay his living expenses and have enough left to invest in an old age annuity.

But there is a great deal of comfort for you in knowing that your husband is building up an old age annuity in his union. Yes, it takes years to do it—20 years of continuous good standing. Then at the age of 65 he can retire and receive a pension of \$40 per month. An additional \$2 per month is provided which pays his dues in the International Organization and assures the \$1,000 insurance being paid to his wife or other heirs. Only 37 cents a month is taken from his dues to make his payment to the pension fund. Compare this with what you would have to invest with an ordinary insurance company to receive such a monthly income!

### Build Large Principle

Suppose you yourself set out to save and invest for your old age. Even if nothing went wrong, if every dollar were safe, you would have to have a fund of \$8,400 invested at 6 per cent to get a return of \$42 per month. Most families cannot possibly build up such an investment.

Any woman who considers these features of her husband's membership in the Brotherhood must realize that it is a good investment. Some of your other investments may have collapsed. The Brotherhood continues right along, sending out insurance checks, installing the qualified members on the pension roll. Two of the most important financial needs of the worker's life are met in a generous manner.

But like many forms of insurance, his investment depends on dues being paid promptly and continuously. It is risky to take advantage of the 90 days' grace period, for something might happen and you might not be able to catch up. If you will look at it realistically you will understand that the investment is too big to be trifled with. The man who goes in arrears loses his pension standing entirely and has to start all over. That means that a man over 45 cannot accumulate 20 years good standing by the time he is 65. Don't take a chance of losing this pension, which will pay your husband an income when he is no longer able to do active work.

The death benefit can be reinstated, if he goes in arrears, but in addition to his back dues and reinstatement fee in

(Continued on page 260)



## Here Are the Rules For Making Good Jelly

By SALLY LUNN

With so many women interested in conserving food supplies this year, jelly making will be more popular than ever. And there is a fascination about the process, hard work though it be. The brilliantly colored fruit in the shining kettle, the enticing odor as the juice bubbles, the satisfaction of pouring the delicious product into the clean, hot glasses; and best of all, the joy of unmolding the quivering, gleaming jelly onto a plate for the delectation of all.

There are regular rules for jelly making and if you follow them you are sure to have good results and avoid the disappointment of ruining your fruit and sugar.

Laboratory methods are used by Mrs. Fanny W. Yeatman, a specialist who does experimental work with jellies for the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. Mrs. Yeatman's jellies are beautiful. They hold their shape, yet can be cut with a spoon, making a sharp cleavage line and leaving sharp faces. Here is what she tells us about general rules for jelly making:

### Homemade Fruit Jellies

The following fruits, because they are naturally tart and rich in pectin, are good jelly makers: Currants; red and black raspberries; blackberries; gooseberries; plums of the wild goose type; wild grapes and cultivated grapes of the slip-skin type, such as Concord; crabapples; such varieties of winter apples as winesap and Ben Davis; quinces; and cranberries. In certain localities beach plums, barberries, chokecherries, or other wild fruits are converted into jelly. Also the juices of two fruits may be mixed to give jellies of delicious blended flavor or of particularly attrac-

tive color. Good combinations are currant and raspberry or gooseberry, apple and quince, grape and crabapple. Furthermore, by the addition of pectin extract, good jellies may be made from many other fruits until recently considered impossible to utilize in this way. Special directions accompany the commercial pectin extracts on the market and should be carefully followed. The directions given here deal only with fruits which should yield good jelly without the addition of pectin extract.

### Guides to Successful Jelly Making Selection and Preparation of the Fruit.

Select firm fruit slightly underripe. Overripe fruits are likely to give trouble in jelly making.

Wash all fruit thoroughly and discard any damaged parts. Wash berries quickly and with care. Leave currants on their stems, and leave the skins on grapes and plums. Remove stems and blossom ends from apples and quinces and cut the fruit into pieces, but do not remove cores or skins.

Prepare and make up into jelly small lots of fruit at a time, and carry the process through promptly. For example, cook up and extract juice from about six quarts of currants at a time, or eight pounds of apples or grapes. If making a large quantity of jelly, start a second lot of fruit cooking as soon as the first finishes dripping in the jelly bag.

### Extracting the Juice

In extracting the juice from fruit, add only the quantity of water specified. If too much water is used in extracting the juice, the excess water has to be cooked out after the sugar is added, and the jelly is likely to be below par in texture and flavor.

(Continued on page 257)

## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS.  
84, 613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Your May JOURNAL was full of interesting news. Especially did our auxiliary enjoy learning through the report from Mr. Sauvan, of L. U. No. 734, that the women's auxiliary was still active. Wish they would get in behind their press secretary and let us in on the progress they are making.

Congratulations to L. U. No. 103 for having such gifted members as Mr. W. E. Hanson, author of "The Man in the Street," and Mr. Weyant's wife, who composed the "Depression Blues". In every line one can plainly see the spirit of the union.

Our last meeting was well attended and every one seemed to want a picnic. Hope all of our old members will be with us that day and meet the new ones.

"The Home" is the subject to be discussed at our next meeting, a difficult one at present as most of our members have lost theirs and the remaining few are worried for fear when the taxes fall due they will lose theirs. Too much is at stake to neglect the home, for without a few of the fundamental requirements for normal living, how can we ever hope to go forward? The environment of home life will be reflected on us, in our children. Will the reflection be one that will make us proud or ashamed?

To own and maintain a home with all the luxuries without the worry of taxes, etc., we only need Mr. J. P. Morgan to advise us how to "get by", do we not?

We must sell the idea of better home conditions to our neighbors, to our civic leaders and then work for laws which will permit large scale housing operations to go forward without hindrance, under a plan such that every electrician can afford to own one and rear his children as they justly deserve to be reared.

MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON,  
623 Terrace Avenue, N. E.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. 108,  
TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

We read with interest the article entitled "New Wage Label for Women's Wear". It is encouraging to see that something is really being done. We had allowed dreams to be our master and thoughts to be our aim too long. We are delighted to find a leader like Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has stepped to the fore and offered a workable solution to our problem.

It will be the duty of auxiliaries, union label leagues, central body auxiliaries and organizations of union men's wives, sisters and mothers under any name to keep their members informed as to the activities of the committee referred to in your article and use every method of publicity and activity under their control to assist in carrying out the program of patronizing those merchants and manufacturers who in the name of common decency at least, pay their employees a living wage and furnish suitable quarters in which they may work.

Some one says: "But we are forced to buy these cheap garments, we must have clothing, and the circumstances to which this depression has reduced us leave us no choice but to buy the cheapest." Very well, these times cannot last always, keep informed, organized now, meet as regularly

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Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

SOME OF THE TOOLS OF JELLY MAKING.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 25, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, N. Y.

Editor:

The time is now here for many of the local unions to elect the men who will guide the course of the local for the next two years. The motives which will determine each member's selection are most important and may mean progress, retardation or possible stagnation of organized effort in that territory and the effects of any of these results in locals either large or small will have a corresponding reaction on the whole international organization, for better or worse as the case may be.

The prime requisite for any officer in any labor body is honesty, an unassailable, irreproachable, ingrained honesty. The second qualification is sincerity of purpose and a true spirit of unionism with a realization of the purposes and ideals of organization. No man is worthy to serve an organization who seeks office for selfish interests or personal satisfaction. The third would be experience, but to my mind that is unimportant in itself, for a man with the first two qualities would naturally strive to do his job as it should be done without regard for self and have only the welfare of the organization at heart, while an experienced man who lacks honesty and sincerity of purpose would use that experience for his own profit and the betrayal of the men he represents.

Every man aspiring to office should therefore be carefully considered with an open mind and with the realization that each selection should be made for the greatest good to the greatest number. The choice should not be governed by personal prejudice, friendship or obligation. It should be made only with the future welfare of the organization in mind.

Every man who must earn his daily bread by working for it must be aware by this time that the only protection for his wages, his standard of living and his home and family, is in organized labor, and for him to prosper it must prosper, grow strong and expand. We have all seen that when business slows down and profits decrease the first move of the employer is to reduce labor costs. Incidentally, the employers are slowly coming to realize that this was a step in the wrong direction and has only aggravated the situation.

Now is the time for a rebirth of the union spirit and enthusiasm. Now is the time to strengthen the fort and re-establish a strong, militant organization, the battle for progressivism in labor has just begun.

MARK COSTELLO.

## L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Shortly before this writing we were informed of a new change in the organization. We now have a new business manager to look after our affairs. Meetings, being so few and far between, sort of puts us out of touch with things and as a result we're a little late with our news. We learn that Brother Steve Duhan assumed the reins, thus injecting some young blood into the office of manager.

The present state of affairs in the eco-

### READ

A call to service, by L. U. No. 25.  
Red Cross "competition," by L. U. No. 656.

Pensacola pushes organization, by L. U. No. 676.

A medley of modernity, by L. U. No. 309.

Organize now, by L. U. No. 1037.  
Gold standard explained, by L. U. No. 303

Defending publicly-owned power, by L. U. No. 83.

News from Pasadena, by L. U. No. 418.

These and other letters indicate that our far-flung unions are keenly aware of what real events are taking place in this changing nation.

nomic situation caused a number of changes to take place in the vocations of a number of the Brothers. We find them in situations ranging all the way from driving milk wagons and taxicabs to that of nurserymen and florists. In fact, anything at all to help keep the old wolf at a safe distance and out of reach.

So far we see no improvement in the situation. There appears no change whatever as yet. There is a slight sign of improvement in the bank situation as they raised the percentage that can be withdrawn and that vitally affects union funds. A little of that silver lining.

We note that Brothers in various locals are of an inventive frame of mind. There was shown in last month's issue an invention that has great possibilities and was successfully used in the making of several moving pictures. Brother LeRoy F. Baker, of L. U. No. 40, is the successful inventor and deserves the congratulations of the Brotherhood for his great success.

It is a source of much gratification to note that one of our most successful actors and comedians on the stage and the air is quite a veteran in a union organization of actors. He is none other than the popular star of the air, Ed Wynn. It makes one swell with pride to know that there are real good union men in other lines of endeavor besides our own.

Again we hear from or about a municipally-owned power plant—that of the plant in Los Angeles. This is the city's answer to the people for a cheaper source of power. This serves the means for encouraging various industries to settle in the city and helps promote a real healthy growth and also entails a great saving to the citizens and industry in general. Just another example of what can be done in the way of helping the people help themselves.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

## L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Having been duly elected to handle the corresponding end for Local No. 53, I will start the day off by saying to all of you,

three cheers for the "3-point-2." I don't know of anything that will do more to help bring back prosperity in these hectic days and it seems to be doing so, that's the manufacture of beer. It has so many different angles of employment in its manufacture and placing it where the public can get to it, that it helps every one from the farmer to the waitress, including the pretzel bender and the guy who is dry. Another good feature is that you do not have to buy it unless you want it, for you can drink a cool glass or bottle or you can leave it alone. If we could just figure out about five more things or ways that would put as many people to work in as many different vocations and bring Uncle Sam as much money, it would be a pretty good old world after all. It also helps the various states, especially Missouri, for I happen to live in Kansas, just across the line, and, believe me, when I say the amount of money those vote dry and drink wet Kansans spend by just tripping across the line is no small sum every day in the week.

We have had the misfortune to lose two of our beloved Brothers, Brother Edward Martin and Brother John Crawford, both faithful members of the organization and they are very much missed for their cheerfulness and manly ways.

Kansas City, Kans., owns its own water and light plant and through its capable management is carrying on, and I do not believe there is a better municipal organization of its size in the country and I am glad to say that I am a small part of such an organization, that is going forward in spite of conditions as they have existed since the depression which seems to be lifting day by day.

Well, I must mention that it is wonderful the way the people as well as our own Congress seem to be backing almost every act of President Roosevelt, which is very essential in times like this, and as soon as the employment question is further advanced by more real employment and less promising, the key to the depression will be solved, for when the worker gets a dollar he spends it, and unless the dollars are spent the speed in bringing the country back to where it belongs will be delayed seriously. Things look more encouraging than they have for some time, so let's help keep a good thing going and give old man depression a dose of poison so that he will never appear again. Plenty of work and a living wage will do the work.

HUGH L. SCHONE.

## L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

A special meeting of the Electrical Workers Joint Political organization was called on May 18 for the purpose of indorsing candidates for the municipal election June 6.

Elective offices to be filled include mayor, eleven city councilmen and four members on the board of education.

Each candidate was given equal opportunity to express his views through the medium of a questionnaire, which each had received, answered and returned.

After careful and impartial consideration, our indorsements were made.

As electrical workers we are all agreed



that the paramount qualification for any candidate seeking office in Los Angeles must be based on his past record where it concerns our municipally owned Bureau of Power and Light. This institution should not be hindered in its progress toward its ultimate goal, that of serving all the people of Los Angeles.

Started in 1913, this public enterprise now represents a value of nearly \$100,000,000. It stands as a monument of achievement made possible through civic co-operation.

Much credit is due, for the phenomenal growth of the Bureau of Power and Light, to competent and efficient management, for its path of progress has been anything but smooth. Selfish special interests have spent millions of dollars on political propaganda in an endeavor to retard its growth, or eliminate it, but the people of Los Angeles are gradually being educated to the idea, that if we must have monopoly it must be controlled by the people. The success of the Bureau of Power and Light is the opening wedge that will pave the way for municipal ownership of all public utilities in Los Angeles.

The entire membership of Local Unions No. 18, No. 40, and No. 83 will work incessantly for the election of the candidates we have indorsed.

These candidates have been extended an invitation to address our big political rally May 31. Entertainment and music by musicians union, and Hollywood lighting effects by Local Union No. 40.

The committee members of the Joint Political organization, who were present at the meeting May 18 were Brothers F. D. Ferguson, chairman; Harry Maxwell, secretary; Lou P. Morgan, treasurer; Harry Williams, Evan Hughes, J. W. Colburn, Al Speede, E. E. Martin, Frank Moore, Ed. Swingle, E. E. Scott, J. R. Link, W. Authorson, J. C. Miller.

Our slogan: "Electrical workers always work together."

W. AUTHORSON.

#### L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

I have been so deeply absorbed in profound mental calculations as to what was the exact amount of the tax evasions of the Mitchells, Morgans, Mellons and other rats and plutocrats, that the monthly letter to the WORKER quite slipped my mind. However, harsh voices broke in on my slumber, I mean reverie, demanding to know, wot in t'e 'ell's de matter wid de press secretary, so as this day, May 24, is my birthday, I decided to answer their fervent appeals and break into print once more.

Our Brothers in the various branches of the power and light utility company here are full of pep and sunshine. Why shouldn't they be? They have a job and a new signed-up, closed shop agreement and they cheerfully pile all their little worries and cares on the back of this local's good old pack-horse, our business manager, Brother Reed.

Brother Chris Quest goes swaggering around in a pair of blue jumpers so immense that a whole family of naked Douks could take refuge in them—but of course not while Chris was wearing them. Brother Sid Neville still has that faraway look in his blue eyes. Sid is from the prairies and you know they get that way from living too much alone in the vast, open spaces, but he will soon lose that look now, for he isn't living alone any more. But for a real, cheerful disposition Brother Charlie Bradshaw takes the cake. No one ever saw Charlie looking downhearted yet, even a small thing like being run over by a big black bear didn't faze him.

#### I WILL NOT SAY THAT HE IS DEAD

By MRS. IDA BASSETT BARBER,  
For his union, in memory of  
Robert Burton Lansbery

With a big hello and the wave of the hand,  
He is gone into the promised land;  
How very far we do not care,  
It was God's will, he will greet us there.

But you who wait for his sweet return,  
It was God's command, so do not yearn.  
How very far we do not care,  
In our heavenly home we will meet him there.

God loves us, we know, and to Him we will go,  
When our journey in life is complete.  
Then why should we yearn, for the one who is gone,  
When we know he is there at His feet.

But my sympathy goes out to the chief, "Big Smoke" Meldram. The chief is the pilot of the trolley tower truck. Unfortunately, he has Brothers Casey and Down to work with and they are captains of rival base ball teams and when they get all het up about the merits of their players why fire comes out of their eyes and smoke out of their hair and it takes all the strength of the chief's mighty right arm to keep them apart, in fact he is suffering from a lame arm now. But I am a friend of the chief and to help him keep peace I am going to lend him a black jack which was given to me a long time ago when men used to drive horses, by the president of a teamsters' union. He said he was retiring from office and wouldn't need it any more. I was intending to take it with me on a trip to Wall Street to clear up the situation there but as President Roosevelt has taken up this proposition, and seems quite capable of handling it, he possibly won't need me.

"SHAPPIE."

#### L. U. NO. 263, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Editor:

Please put this in the JOURNAL:

Beware, Brothers, of a one-eyed thug, who flashes an I. B. E. W. card and goes by the name of Dyer. He said he was initiated in Local No. 2. His receipt is signed by the name of Scott and his card is supposed to be filed at Spokane, Wash.

He visited these Brothers from Local No. 263, Dubuque, Iowa, and after we fixed him up with money for meals he visited our garage where we keep our line trucks and stole four pairs of nine-inch Kline pliers. If said thug should read this in the JOURNAL he will never put foot in Dubuque, Iowa, again.

HARRY C. HAULEY,  
WILLIAM J. SCHMIT,  
MILTON LAWSON,  
JOHN DAVISON,  
Brothers of L. U. No. 263.

#### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Since the foaming brew became legal in Michigan, we have been wet both inside and out. Heap much rain. However this sand is like a lot of beer drinkers, it takes a lot to satisfy.

Here is a word of warning to the Brothers who are trusting souls and believe all they read in the daily news. There has been published the plans for the construction of a large dock and cold storage building to be located in this city. That much is true. However, there will be no outside help needed. Nuff sed.

Listen, you trout fishermen, Ed. Plunkett has just developed a method whereby a fisherman may be certain that he will not take home more than the legal catch. Here's how: When Ed. feels the basket getting heavy he slips into a deep hole and allows his basket to float. The trout take advantage of this and swim out through the hole in the cover of the basket. If you are in doubt, try it.

Not so good, just when we were about to get some Muskegon made beer, the brewery burns down.

Not so bad, it will be rebuilt.

Say, Brother Tart, how come you are always absent when the president is away?

GIBBS.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

The argument over technological unemployment appears to continue a controversial topic of current interest, e.g.: The article in the May issue of the JOURNAL, entitled, "Has American Industry Committed Suicide?" to say nothing of several other articles that might be cited. However, the article mentioned gives copious quotations from both camps and is a very representative article on the subject.

The controversy seems to hinge on the question, "Does the machine displace labor?" Now the machine is not the only factor in the question, though it is the key factor—for along with the machine go modern processes of production and efficiency methods.

Now the answer to the bald question of the displacement of labor is simple. If a machine, or a new process, or a more efficient method be introduced into a factory, or other productive enterprise, whereby the output of any given product is doubled with the same number of workers or the same output is produced with half the number of workers, it would appear to be self-evident that the workers who would have produced the other half of the product, in the one case, or those who would be laid off, in the other, would be displaced. The fact that they might secure other employment elsewhere or at some other job is entirely beside the point.

Statistics have been extensively quoted to show that those so displaced are re-employed. Perhaps? But statistics fail to show that the wages—and therefore the purchasing power—of the workers so affected have not been lowered through their change of employment. Furthermore, in many instances, where large groups of highly-paid workers have been displaced, they have been replaced by a small number of low-paid machine operators—often children. Nor is that all. Statistics also fail to show that the displaced workers are re-employed in productive industry—and this is important as will be shown later.

There are three types or designations of wages—apparent wages, comparative wages, and real wages. The first is the wage received as measured in dollars and cents and means nothing. The second is the wage as measured by its purchasing power—i. e., by its relation to the selling-price of commodities—and is a measure of the rise and fall of wages, but does not show the relation of wages to the wealth of the nation or to the general prosperity of the community. The last—real wages—is measured against production; it represents the percentage of the



product that the workers receive out of what they produce.

The important point, and the one that is generally—perhaps always—overlooked or neglected in the technological unemployment controversy, is that the system of modern machine production, under the profit system, is constantly reducing real wages; it is constantly increasing the production of the worker without increasing his recompense in proportion.

(Continued next month.)

W. WAPLES.

### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

A number of my friends have asked me to explain what the gold standard is, thinking these columns would be a good place. This question put to me certainly places me on a very high pedestal, especially when the first gentleman in the land a few weeks ago said over the air that "what is the gold standard nobody seems to know." He said a whole lot in those few words, because so many do not know, so many pretend they know and don't, so many want to know and can't find out, and those who do know are not telling. For me to presume that I know in the face of the above would seem like a tall order. However, from here, there and everywhere, we gain our knowledge, and thanks for the asking.

In the old days, when our ancestors had no banking system they traded one with the other on a swap and barter basis. Then came the time when silver was the precious means of exchange. Gold was so rare that it was placed in a class something like radium is today. As time went on more gold was found and was used by the chiefs for jewels, drinking and eating utensils—mind you, only the chiefs. Coin of silver had to a certain extent been used in business. Then came the day when plenty of silver and plenty of gold was found in such large quantities that it was bewildering the people as to what values were. At one period it took a large amount of silver to purchase very little gold. At another period not quite so much silver for the same amount of gold. And when an article was sold and silver was paid for it the seller found out he could have done better had he sold for gold and not taken silver. You will see that all these fluctuations had no basis.

Men prominent in the world of money got together and found out that gold was the only metal that was mined or produced in very near the proportions of expanding values and so they decided to make this metal the yard-stick to work to when estimating the value of things.

The dollar is worth so much of an ounce of gold, the pound sterling so much and so on. This yard stick they lived up to fairly steady until the World War, when they immediately left it, and the first gentleman in the land referred to above said volumes when he uttered the words "nobody seems to know," for since and during the war there has really been no gold standard. The banks, unfortunately, being in private hands and the people not really knowing what it was all about, you realize that the gold standard was something of a mystical quantity, and so long as we grovelled along, well, nobody asked. Today the bubble has burst and we are trying to find out why we have been living under a system of a money value.

THOS. W. DEALY.

You better live your best and act your best and think your best today; for today is the sure preparation for tomorrow and all the other tomorrows that follow.

—Harriet Martineau.

### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Brother Friend was killed, electrocuted! This happens often among linemen. They give their life to the employer. The company he was working for has laid off most of the men. It wants to starve them into accepting a wage cut.

There is a carnival in town—and a guy with a crooked wheel. A fellow in overalls loses \$60. He has \$20 left and the man at the wheel wants that—but the fellow quits playing. He has more sense than we have. The man on the wheel wipes the table and starts a new game.

There is a bank down the street. A poster in its window says: "Money Magic, dimes grow into dollars." Same line as the carnival's.

Across the street is another bank, still closed. Our local's money is in there. It wants to get in more money to open. Same talk as the man on the wheel.

The R. F. C. is still giving our money to Wall Street gamblers. A big carnival.

State capitalism is the thing, now. Still based on profits. Who is going to pay for these? The wealth produced is only worth the wages paid out, no more.

When this last voodoo practice has failed, what? Fascism? Yes, if we remain confused and divided.

Fascism is a new-fangled name for slavery, another word that means poverty, tyranny—the worst system of all.

RENE LAMBERT.

### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

We all know that confidence is needed to bring back prosperity, but it is mighty hard to have confidence with an empty pocketbook. We can feel terribly blue and think that things will never get better, then some one walks up and gives us a job, and conditions seem to be better immediately. You will think as you walk away from the contractor that you must have been all wrong about the times being so hard. That is what it takes to bring back confidence. Just some job for a little while.

I surely hope that a banking bill will be passed to protect the pennies that the working man saves during his lifetime for rainy days that must come and old age. So many of us have seen banks close and take everything, that no matter how strong a bank is supposed to be, we must absolutely know that we will be protected before we can trust them again.

WADE SUTTON.

### L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Things around the capital city are unusually quiet since our state legislature has adjourned. No more brawls and fist fights, they all went home singing "Sweet Adeline"

## NOTICE

Each Local Union holding an election in June, 1933, will kindly see that a directory slip, properly filled out, is forwarded to the International Office immediately after the election.

—a swell take off, thou good and faithful senators.

I see by the papers that a certain little Italian has started a general house cleaning and begun with the House of Morgan. Here is hoping he can finish the job.

At our last regular meeting we elected our delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention to be held in Spartanburg, S. C., some time next month. Brother M. C. White was elected. I am sorry, Johnnie, about it all, but you worked some that day and somebody found it out. If you don't keep things like that a deep, dark secret next time, they will cut your head off.

Work around Columbia is very scarce and nothing in sight but a \$550,000 beer plant. Here is hoping they build it.

C. T. GARTMAN.

### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Pasadena's wage-cutting advocates, including several merchant groups and headed by the Women's Club, recently appeared before our city directors with a demand for drastic reductions in the wages of all city employees. We can understand the selfish motives of some individuals in these groups who see their profits on speculative holdings going out in taxes, but why the merchants wish to reduce our purchasing power when prices are rising is beyond us. However, we're preparing to do them battle and the fight will be a good one.

Over two years of litigation to reduce natural gas rates has ended in favor of the people, and the gas company must reduce rates and make rebates. January of this year, the peak month of consumption, found the various oil fields in the state blowing 15,400,000 cubic feet of dry gas into the air daily. The Long Beach field in which the city of Long Beach has large interest was the only field in the state to use its surplus gas.

### Natural Gas Flow at Peak

Natural gas production in California during the month of January averaged 819,000,000 cubic feet a day as compared to 802,500,000 in December, thereby registering the peak consumption of the winter season. Sales mounted to 544,000,000 cubic feet daily as against 524,000,000 cubic feet in December. Blowing of dry gas into the air was reduced to 15,400,000 cubic feet daily as against 16,800,000 cubic feet daily in the previous month.

Kettleman Hills as usual led the individual fields, producing 362,500,000 cubic feet daily as compared to 338,000,000 cubic feet daily in December. Its sales in January ran 327,000,000 cubic feet daily and the amount blown to air was held to 6,300,000 cubic feet daily as against 7,100,000 cubic feet in the December daily average.

Long Beach produced 71,500,000 cubic feet daily; sold 10,400,000 cubic feet and was the one field in the state to utilize its surplus gas, blowing none into the air.

A new fuel, natural gas liquified under high pressure, has been developed and used in a Southern Pacific train with a saving in fuel cost per mile. This should save some of that gas now being wasted.

Our city light department has installed a trash burner of 20 tons daily capacity at the generating plant to convert waste into salable power and in addition gets paid for burning the waste.

Recruiting in the Forest Conservation Corps is not yet complete, early efforts to enlist heads of families dependent on county work or aid met with reluctance. Now single



men and boys still in school are being taken to fill quotas.

A second R. F. C. loan for the months of May and June arrived and a large number of men dependent on the relief work furnished by it got back to work after a short lay off.

Recent state legislation permits the resubmission of the state water conservation act to the voters in June. This act, felt to be sorely needed but vigorously opposed in the past, calls for, in part, expenditure of \$160,000,000 in the great central valley.

The current tax payment period has been extended without penalty and the mortgage foreclosure bill again extended making foreclosures unlawful until January, next—both needed relief measures for the forgotten man.

Considerable satisfaction is being expressed here for the high finance investigation and we feel should be continued without fear or favor.

In closing we regret to report the passing of Fred W. Jackson, a former member and business manager of this local. Brother Fred tired of this earth and took himself off to another and better one, we hope.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

#### L. U. NO. 656, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Just a few lines to advise all that Local No. 656 is still on the job and at the same old stand. Conditions in and around Birmingham are no different from the conditions in other parts of the country at present. They are just what you make them, Brother.

We are confronted with one condition in our district which, in the opinion of your writer, is a disgrace, and I have reference to the Red Cross, in the way they are acting as an employment agency and breaking down our wage scale in this district.

In regards to Muscle Shoals, it would be far better for our government to allow this power plant to lie idle and rust, rot and decay than to give to this bunch called Red Cross the privilege of naming the ones to be employed.

The conditions of the ones now employed by this agency in this district should be investigated, if reports coming to me are true, and I have no right to doubt them. Mr. Roosevelt will certainly not be doing this district any good by starting Muscle Shoals, if he is going to use the Red Cross as his labor agency. Trusting this may not happen, I am writing this simply to sound a warning in time. Any bunch of men, makes no difference under whose name, who will work a man for two days, 10 hours per day, for \$1.47 worth of groceries, ceases to be a charitable organization and should be taxed as a hard-boiled labor agency.

Attention, "our Senators"—Senators Black, Norris and Bankhead.

LEWIS A. MONTGOMERY.

#### L. U. NO. 676, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Editor:

Greetings from Pensacola. A little better than a year ago we started our local off and at this time we have only a few loyal Brothers left. It might be well to mention the names of some of these boys who have been loyal enough to stick, thereby keeping our charter. Brothers L. L. Sparks, president, also the head of the C. L. U. of this city; B. N. Teagle, vice; H. A. Burn, financial secretary; H. A. Beard, business manager, and T. A. Henderson, recording secretary. The local gave a fish fry out on the bluff last month for members and their families, and from what I can understand there will be another event of this nature, as there has

been some urgent request for more of this.

Pensacola has been fortunately and pleasantly surprised to have Brother Gooze here. I am sure he is no stranger to some of you. He has just finished organizing the clerks, chauffeurs, helpers, and laborers out at the Naval Air Station, and from what I can learn he has done a good job of it.

The C. L. U., Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants of Pensacola, called a mass meeting last Thursday night, which was held in the Plaza and about a thousand people attended. Brother E. P. Preston was master of ceremonies, introducing the following, who spoke on conditions of today: City Manager Roark was the first speaker, Earl Gaston, for the Retail Merchants, spoke next, and Mr. Gooze made the main address of the evening. Discussing the national situation of today, dealing considerably on the political aspects of the scene, he claims, through the efforts of the A. F. of L., the Naval Air Station has been helped through its Washington lobby. He stressed the need of organizing. He also pointed out that since 1929 the average pay of unorganized labor has decreased about 40 per cent, whereas organized labor has suffered a cut of only 18 per cent as a whole. Brother Gooze has promised to return to Pensacola and help organize the electricians. It is hoped that some good will be felt from this mass meeting. I feel that a meeting of this kind should be held quarterly here, in order to keep up interest in the labor movement.

I might mention something of our proposed shipyard, but nothing definite as yet. I understand it will represent something like a \$30,000,000 concern. Something will be known about this program about July 1, 1933. The Naval Air Station is expecting a new appropriation of about \$8,000,000 for permanent buildings, for which plans have already been approved.

Yes, we have the new beer, and it is selling for not more than 20 cents a bottle.

I might state for the benefit of those who do not know, that Pensacola has two of the finest bathing beaches in the United States, and if you doubt my word pay us a visit, and prove it to yourself.

Any one desiring information about west Florida, we would be glad to furnish them with same, drop a card to H. A. Beard, 2031 N. 10th Ave., Pensacola, Fla., and the in-



F. W. MACINTOSH

formation will be forthcoming. I hope that Brother Barker or Brother Kelly will read this, and in the event you do, I might state that we would be glad to have you visit with us. Our meetings are held every third Friday, in the San Carlos building, 22 West Garden St.

H. A. BEARD.

#### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Guess this will forestall an inquiry as to why L. U. No. 912 is not in print.

We are anxiously waiting to see what the "New Deal" is going to do to the members working on the railroad. The ranks are getting thinner every day. The checkers will have to lay themselves off very soon. While the activities at Washington are not always favorable to organized labor, we have at least seen more constructive efforts put forth under the dome of the capitol since March 8 than Wilson's G. O. P. successors thought of. Elephants are unwieldy and slow to act.

Are we putting forth every effort to organize the no-bill working alongside of us? We need every electrical worker in our organization. The future of our craft depends on the effectiveness of our organization during the next few months. An effective organization must have numerical strength. We have seen what the company union could do for the shop crafts on the Rock Island and Illinois Central. Locally, we can see every day the unpleasant conditions the Pullman men have crammed down their throat, which, of course, makes these men ripe for organization when their time comes.

BILL BLAKE.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

My subject this month is organization. At no time in the past 15 years has this subject offered more appeal. When the average worker has money in his pocket he is a very independent animal, but when dollars are scarce and times are hard, then, lack of funds, friends, food and a place to sleep makes him stop and think. Many will say when they have a job that they don't need any organization to help them and that they themselves, without any help whatever, got the wages and conditions with their own unaided efforts, and they don't need to waste money to help keep a union together; that even if the union was the means of obtaining the conditions prevailing, that they were sitting pretty and that the sad day would never come.

The sad day has come for many. The years have slowed the step, and hard times have pressed the employer. The wage earner usually pays the bill and then he usually realizes when too late that he is getting old, no new employer wants him, and his friends who were legion when he was sitting pretty are probably in the same position as he is.

On May 23, ex-Brother Roy Scott was electrocuted at Morden, Manitoba. He got across 2,200. For many years Roy was a good and loyal member of L. U. No. 1037 and before that L. U. No. 435. He branched into other business, which went flat, and later entered the employ of the Manitoba Power Commission, as a patrol man at Morden. Conditions forced the cutting of wages on the commission's employees and Roy, with others, found themselves too weak to buck the financial stream which controls all business. He died on the job, leaving his dependents without the financial help which would have been his if he had been a member of the I. B. E. W.

And now, Brothers, let me introduce to you



Brother Farquhar W. Macintosh, international organizer for the I. B. E. W. in western Canada for the last year or more until April 1, when conditions have forced the International Office to cut their expenses. It is to be regretted that his work had to be slowed up, but despite his temporary suspension, "Mac" is still completing the work which he so ably organized and, with the help now of Brother J. L. M'Bride, business agent, the organization of the employees of the Manitoba Power Commission eligible for membership in the Brotherhood is practically completed. He is still giving of his help in his limited way towards organizing the provincial outside employees of the Manitoba Telephone System in the rural districts and good results have been obtained among the construction gangs.

IRVINE.

#### L. U. NO. 1057, WOODLAND, MAINE Editor:

With nothing very new to report on general business conditions from this section, and with a desire to keep L. U. No. 1057 on the map, correspondingly speaking, I offer:

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire and there certainly is a tremendous amount of smoke these days on the subject of technocracy. When we pause in our deep concern over our present-day difficulties, to glance inquiringly into the very near future, and ponder on its possible effect on our common welfare, it is to shudder at the thought of the slightest misplaced trust in those whose duty it is and will be, to lead us safely through the present turmoil, out into the sun of a new day, that must and will be so different from anything we have heretofore experienced, as to be likened only to the first faltering and fearfully maneuvered steps of a babe.

To guide us on, through a desert of confusion unmarked and unmapped with no precedent or known standard by which to set the course, will require the rare foresight and wisdom of a prophet. Let us hope and work for such leadership.

Friendly comment on the article by M. Wallman, L. U. No. 3, May JOURNAL, titled, "The Labor-Saving Machine Should Pay Its Share":

This article is very interesting, especially the paragraph wherein he says, "I suppose that the government should collect a minimum weekly or monthly wage for every labor-saving machine in operation, in proportion to the capacity of displacing men. The money should be used as a fund for government unemployment insurance"

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According to some of the best authorities on the subject of technocracy, even with production at the 1929 peak, there will still be from 30 to 50 per cent of the potential wage earners of this country unemployed, due to labor-saving machines.

If we are facing in the immediate future a condition that will require only 50 per cent of the wage earners, at about one-half of their time, as compared with the past and present workweek, to produce everything of material form, that is essential to our happiness, even on the basis of a standard of living far above anything we have known in the past, on whom shall fall the burden of this production?

I would suggest that the income from the tax or license fee to be collected on the use of labor-saving machines be distributed in the form of a bonus or "employment insurance" in addition to all wages, to those who work, thereby assuring that each shall contribute his or her share of energy proportionately to the production of the things that we all enjoy.

D. R. BROWN.

#### L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE. Editor:

If working conditions would only brighten up as well as the weather does, around this old city of ours, then we would have a sure good reason to smile. Just now we are revelling in some wonderful sunny weather, the snow has all gone, the fields and the trees are looking gloriously green, it makes one feel good to be alive, but, here the same as everywhere else, unemployment is the one blue spot that shows up strong.

There is not much doing in the construction business here, but it is still early in the season to see much of an improvement in that end of the trade. As regards the railroads, well, the boys are still on the 16 days a month schedule, and are, on the whole, glad to be getting that much. It's an ill wind that does nobody good, and being on short time means more fishing for the boys, and, believe me, some of them take full advantage of it, too.

Gossiping among our members this last month, I noticed Brother Reginald Delaney walking around with his head held high in the air and his chest all swelled up, humming to himself an old refrain, entitled, "I'm a Dadda, and have never been a Dadda before." We extend our congratulations, Reggie. On the other hand, our sympathy goes out to Brother Ti-Blanc Clavet, who is lying very sick in the hospital from a malady contracted overseas during the war. The latest report from the hospital is that he is doing well, and we all hope he will soon be back in the shops again with us. Brother Ernie O'Doherty has been brought back in the shops to replace Brother Clavet, and by the smile on Ernie's face, he seems pleased to

be back in the city amongst the boys, after being stuck up in the wilds for the last 18 months or so.

Our membership was increased by one new member initiated this last month. It doesn't sound so much, but it's good news just the same. Now I guess that I've come to the end of our local news, so will say, cheerio till next month.

W. F. UWINS.

#### WORKER SKETCHES TREND IN PUBLIC CONTROL

(Continued from page 244)

legal interpretation, and simplify legal activities.

This supplement could clearly indicate the rights and limitations of private property, and its duty to conform with the social needs and necessities of the nation as a whole. It could indicate the extent and limitations of state and federal power, through clarifying statutes that are now included in the Constitution, and in doing so renovate every state Constitution, leaving out the shadowland of uncertain authority, between these two forms of governmental activities. It could clear up our Sherman anti-trust laws by defining the sense and meaning in our Constitution, of the social nature and character of our economic activities, and the need for all of these activities to conform in their practices with social welfare and security.

I merely mention a few of the activities and characteristics in our political, legal, social and economic life that can be clarified through giving our Constitution an official, definatory sense and meaning.

There are too many who arbitrarily define it to suit themselves at present, and too many courts that allow them to do so.

This supplement with a prefacing statement by the chief executive in office at the time, which could include several short pertinent statements that have been made by previous Presidents of our country, and a concluding statement or text by the Supreme Court of our country, could work wonders in our legal and court procedures.

And as a third portion, I believe there should be an addition that I will call the "digest" that would give official definition to each word used in both Constitution and supplement, and where words are repeated and where a different sense and meaning are intended, there should be another definition if necessary stating the position of word in Constitution or supplement.

Any constitution works at a great disadvantage when the words included can be arbitrarily defined by whoever wishes to do so, carefully selecting those definitions that will most suit their personal advantage, and then arbitrarily changing them in their next legal proceedings, to again fit their advantage.

I do not believe that any person or group should be allowed to use football tactics in interpreting our Constitution.

Many will no doubt proclaim such a proposal as "heresy", and dangerous



You want the Journal!  
We want you to have the Journal!  
The only essential is your

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

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When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.  
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International Brotherhood of Electrical  
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.



tinkering with the Constitution. And yet there is even now a great deal of tinkering being done, and a great deal of it is highly dangerous.

By legalizing this "supplement" and "digest" through an amendment to the Constitution, clearly stating its methods of operation, and methods of adding, subtracting or altering to either portion, and with proper authority defined to make them operative, I believe we would have a modernized Constitution that could be clearly understood and would adequately cover the possibilities of new conditions and circumstances of the future.

As to the names of "supplement" and "digest" I have given these two proposed additions the names themselves while fairly appropriate, are of no essential importance. Any name that is correctly appropriate would serve as well.

#### Labor Unionism Pays

In the new times that are starting I wonder if any of our great industrial and commercial institutions have seriously thought of the possibilities of a more social type of advertising. Some manufacturers have already included social and economic statements in some of their advertising. But I wonder if any of them have thought of including a statement to the effect that their merchandise, their commercial service or transportation activities are carried on by "organized labor", and that the use of such labor naturally implies labor that is conscious of its professional and trade characteristics. That their work is done by those who take a pride in their accuracy and efficiency, and the fact that those who employ organized labor are proclaiming to the world their desire to treat fairly and equally with labor, and indicates fair wages, hours and working conditions. Such a statement followed, say, by a line stating as follows:

"I endorse the above statements as being true as stated. I reserve the right to withdraw this endorsement, under defined conditions."

Signed:

WILLIAM H. GREEN,

President A. F. of L.

and signed by the president of the interested branch of the A. F. of L.

I wonder if our industrial and commercial leaders realize the national reaction to such a type of advertising, in these days of changing methods and attitudes. While I naturally cannot guarantee the reaction, I can freely predict some very strong ones.

#### Acceptance of the New

While it is practically impossible to see accurately into the future, nevertheless the trends and drifts of attitudes and methods of reasoning are fairly well indicated, and the drift towards new modernized theories, principles, and their economic and political methods of application are beginning to be seen.

Our younger generation has had a thorough grounding in the attitude of accepting new methods and attitudes.

For many years we have pounded into their consciousness the thought of new hats, new dresses, new clothes, new dances, new songs, new types of entertainment, new models of cars and other methods of transportation. New attitudes on marriage, divorce and religion, and others too numerous to mention, until the addition to their mental attitudes of new types of government and new economic and educational activities come to them easily, and are accepted pleasantly and painlessly, for they are well trained in the art of accepting new things, and they also have our great characteristic ability to "get things done."

And yet our troubles are not entirely national. Without a new sense of understanding and co-operation between nations, there will always remain a condition of instability, in both our social and economic activities. There are many laws that are busily operating in both these branches of civilization that are as yet unwritten, and many of them ignore national boundaries. And Europe does not respond so willingly to new methods and attitudes. The operation is more painful and tedious.

I wonder if among the royalties that are left upon earth, if any of its leaders have ever thought of attempting to divorce their position and title, as far as it is practical and possible, from the political structure of their country, and its field of activities. It may be difficult for many citizens of a monarchy to even conceive of a king, who would still remain a king, and yet whose political structure and their king would be separate and practically independent of each other. A social ruler whose contacts with the political structure would come only through their contacts in the arts, in the sports, in science, education, medical activities, hygiene and other activities of social welfare and security. Such a ruler could be just as truly a ruler as they are at present.

The world has progressed to the point that good will rather than force is the power behind all except the most reactionary rulers, and I am sure that any ruler whose reign became more social and less political would find no loss of good will.

I do not happen to be a ruler or monarch, and yet I believe the prospect would be rather pleasing to many of those who are. The royalty of today are I believe true gentlewomen and gentlemen, in the great majority of cases.

Such an innovation would naturally have quite a reaction upon the nobility as they are now constructed and operating, and yet the reaction in their case might be quite favorable to them, and also to the national and social structure of their country.

Well, progress, "forward progress", is one of the basic laws of humanity, and labor has been watching and hoping for many years, not for the blind unreasonable progress of the past, but for the

intelligent, open-eyed, open-minded progress that humanity is assuredly going to reach some day. In fact I believe it is in sight now. It looks as though we were winning.

#### UNIONS MOVE TO AID RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page 232)

on Tuesday, June 6, at 10 o'clock a. m. No more momentous or important conference of the representatives of organized labor has ever been called. For this reason I hope you and all other national and international officers will set aside any engagements you have made and come to Washington and participate in this conference. We all need the counsel and advice of each national and international representative. The workers of the country expect us to meet the situation which has been created, through the enactment of the Industrial Recovery Act, in a constructive, bold and courageous way."

#### Bill Protects Labor

The clauses of the National Recovery Act which refer to organized labor are:

"Sec. 7. (a) Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other working conditions, approved or prescribed by the President."

President Broach of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers attended the conference called by President Green on June 6.

Time was when slaves were exported like cattle from the British coast and exposed for sale in the Roman market. These men and women who were thus sold were supposed to be guilty of witchcraft, debt, blasphemy or theft. Or else they were prisoners taken in war—they had forfeited their right to freedom, and we sold them. We said they were incapable of self-government and so must be looked after. Later we quit selling British slaves, but began to buy and trade in African humanity. We silenced conscience by saying, "It's all right—they are incapable of self-government." We were once as obscure, as debased, as ignorant, as barbaric, as the African is now. I trust that the time will come when we are willing to give to Africa the opportunity, the hope, the right to attain to the same blessings that we ourselves enjoy.—William Pitt.





## IN MEMORIAM



### Roy J. Bergeron, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from amongst us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roy J. Bergeron; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Bergeron one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 9, I. B. E. W., hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Bergeron in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

### R. B. Lansbery, L. U. No. 40

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, R. B. Lansbery, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother R. B. Lansbery; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory to our departed Brother, and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

AL. SPEEDE,  
Recording Secretary.  
Executive Board of Local Union No. 40.

### William W. Wade, L. U. No. 83

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 83, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, William W. Wade; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY MAXWELL,  
GEORGE ELLICOTT,  
W. AUTHORSON,  
Committee.

### W. Battley, L. U. No. 86

Whereas the Almighty God, in his good judgment, has seen it best to remove from our midst our friend and beloved Brother, W. Battley; and

Whereas in the sudden passing of Brother Battley Local Union No. 86, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 86, extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our membership stand in silent tribute for one minute to his memory while our charter be draped; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROYAL ANHEADY,  
E. G. LANGSCHWAGER,  
R. GORMAN,  
GEORGE SCHNURR,  
Committee.

### Joseph F. Layton, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph F. Layton; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Layton one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Layton in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

### Edwin L. Smith, L. U. No. 333

Whereas the Silent Messenger of Death has again invaded our local union and removed from our midst our friend and Brother, Edwin L. Smith; and

Whereas in the sudden passing of Brother Smith Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LEWIS KINNEY,  
LEONARD ARBO,  
GUY FATT,  
Committee.

### William W. McDonald, L. U. No. 151

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit at this time to take from our midst our beloved brother, William W. McDonald, and the Brothers of Local Union No. 151 deeply mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 151 hereby express to the relatives of the late Brother McDonald, their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROBERT ROSS,  
President,  
FRANK HICKEY,  
F. R. BRASSEUR,  
FRANK NELSON,  
Committee.

Attest:  
FRED F. DUNNE, Recording Secretary.

### Ernest Govig, L. U. No. 701

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy recording secretary, Brother Ernest Govig; and

Whereas Local Union No. 701, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Govig one of its good and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 701 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 701 be draped for a period of 30 days.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Local Union No. 701.

### Robert S. Ruly, L. U. No. 28

Whereas Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., through the will of Almighty God, has been called upon to pay its last respects to our late departed Brother, Robert S. Ruly; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., in regular meeting, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. J. BROOKS,  
C. C. CARTER,  
Committee.

### W. H. Woolley, L. U. No. 46

With a feeling of deep sorrow we record the passing of Brother W. H. Woolley, one of the oldest, most faithful and most esteemed members of our local;

Resolved, That Local No. 46 hereby acknowledges its great loss in the death of Brother Woolley and expresses its appreciation for the services he rendered in our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That this local extend its condolence to the family of Brother Woolley in their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. F. PATTERSON,  
L. E. THOMAS,  
H. SCHECHERT,  
Committee.

### Fred Schaefer, L. U. No. 418

Whereas the Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst, our Brother, Fred Schaefer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 418, I. B. E. W., extend our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROBERT F. MILLER,  
D. F. CAMERON,  
J. A. BARBIERI,  
Committee.

### Fred Siems, L. U. No. 713

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Fred Siems, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Fred Siems; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

CHARLES CADA,  
HENRY LANGLOIS,  
GEORGE HENNING,  
FRED WARNER,  
Committee.

### Harvey E. Jones, L. U. No. 713

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Harvey E. Jones; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 713, and a copy of this to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR,  
HARVEY HARDERS,  
GEORGE DOERR,  
Committee.



## HERE ARE THE RULES FOR MAKING GOOD JELLY

(Continued from page 249)

Quantity of water to fruit in extracting juice:

	To 1 pound prepared fruit
Apples	1 cup water, or water to cover
Crabapples	1 cup water, or water to cover
Blackberries	} - { Firm fruit, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water Very soft fruit, no water
Black raspberries	
Cranberries	3 cups water
Currants	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, or no water
Gooseberries	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup water
Grapes, cultivated, such as Concord	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, or no water
Grapes, wild	1 cup water
Plums, wild goose type	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
Quinces	1 cup water, or water to cover
Red raspberries	No water

Cook the fruit in a broad, flat-bottomed kettle so as to get concentrated juice quickly and stir to prevent scorching. Crush soft fruits to start the flow of juice. Count time only after the fruit begins to boil. Berries, currants, and grapes need five to 10 minutes to cook soft; apples and quinces need about 25 to 30 minutes—all depending on the firmness of the fruit.

Pour the hot cooked fruit at once into a jelly bag of cotton flannel or of two or three thicknesses of good quality cheesecloth. Let the juice drip out; do not squeeze the bag. When the drops are few and far between press the bag lightly to start the flow again.

Some fruits, such as currants and crabapples, are so rich in jelly making power that two extractions of juice can be made from the fruit pomace. As soon as juice ceases to drip from the pomace after the first cooking, turn it back into the kettle, barely cover with water, boil again, and extract the juice exactly as the first time. Some jelly makers mix the fruit juice of the first and second extractions and make it into jelly. Others prefer to keep the two extractions separate and make jelly from each lot. If all the juice has good color and strong jelly making power there is little choice.

### Combining Sugar and Juice

Use granulated white sugar. Repeated tests in the laboratories of this bureau show that results are exactly the same with refined cane sugar and refined beet sugar.

Make up six to eight cups of juice into jelly at a time. With the sugar added this quantity of juice yields about 12 to 14 glasses of jelly, a convenient number to handle in one lot. Also this quantity of juice and sugar boils down quickly to the jelling stage, and short cooking retains the fresh fruit flavor and color and makes jelly of the best texture.

Measure sugar and juice accurately and use the following proportions:

To 1 cup extracted fruit juice	Quantity of sugar to juice
Apple	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Crabapple	1 cup
Blackberry	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Black raspberry	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup

	Quantity of sugar to juice
Cranberry	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Currant	1 cup
Gooseberry	1 cup
Grape, cultivated, such as Concord	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cup
Grape, wild	1 cup
Plum, wild goose type	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Quince	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Red raspberry	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup

If the following fruits are overripe, good jelly can still be made by adding one tablespoon of strained lemon juice to each cup of extracted fruit juice when combining with the sugar: Blackberries, black raspberries, Concord grapes, quinces, and red raspberries.

### Boiling Down For the Jelly Test

Heat the fruit juice and sugar quickly to boiling, again using a large flat-bottomed kettle that permits rapid evaporation. Stir only until the sugar is dissolved, no more.

Boil rapidly until the jelly test is reached. For this test, dip a large spoon into the boiling sirup, and lift up the spoon so that the sirup runs off the side. As the sirup cooks down it reaches a stage when it no longer runs off the spoon in a steady stream, but separates into two distinct lines of drops, which "sheet" together. Stop the cooking as soon as the boiling sirup gives this "sheeting off" test.

Let the hot sirup stand in the kettle while lifting clean jelly glasses from boiling water. Then skim off the film from the hot jelly, and pour into the hot glasses carefully so that the jelly does not splash up or drip onto the rim.

Let the glasses of jelly stand until set—for 12 hours or longer.

### Sealing and Storing

When the jelly is firm and well set, pour melted paraffin over the top and retate the glass in the hand so that the hot paraffin runs up to the rim to form a good seal. Cover and label with name of fruit and date of making, and store in a cool, dry place.

### Utilizing the Left-over Pomace

The fruit pomace remaining after the juice has been extracted for jelly can oftentimes be made into fruit butter. Press the pomace through a fine sieve, add sugar and spice to taste, cook until thick, and stir constantly. Seal and store in sterilized jars.

Here are a few recipes:

### Blackberry Jelly

Blackberry jelly is preferred by many people to blackberry jam because the jelly has all the delicious fruit flavor without any of the seeds. It is only a little more trouble to make jelly than jam. The chief additional labor is straining the juice after the berries are cooked.

In making blackberry jelly, as with jelly from other summer fruits—black and red raspberries, currants and grapes—a mixture of underripe and ripe fruit often gives the most satisfactory results. The underripe berries give the best texture and the ripe the best flavor. Adding one tablespoon of lemon juice to each cup of blackberry juice just before

it is combined with the sugar improves the jelly.

Wash the fruit thoroughly, but do not let it soak, and be careful not to break the tender skin. Make jelly from six to eight pounds of washed blackberries at a time. This quantity is easy to handle and can be cooked quickly. The long cooking necessary with large quantities tends to destroy the fresh fruit flavor and rich color. Crush some of the fruit to start the flow of juice and boil it rapidly for three to 10 minutes, stirring all the time. From one-fourth to one-half cup of water may be added for each pound of blackberries without diluting the flavor of the jelly too much.

Cotton flannel jelly bags are best for straining the juice. They are made with the fuzzy side in. A bag of double thickness, good quality cheesecloth is also satisfactory. Suspend the bag from a wire rack or wooden support. When the flow stops, press the bag lightly with the flat sides of two knives, but do not squeeze it. If the fruit is scarce, the drained pulp may be boiled up again with half its measure of water for eight to 10 minutes, to make a second extraction of juice. This second extraction is likely to be fairly rich in pectin and rather poor in flavor, but combined with the first, it makes jelly of satisfactory quality. For extra fine jelly make one extraction only.

When the juice has been obtained from as much as eight pounds of berries, it is better to divide it into two parts and cook each separately with the sugar. As a rule a pound of fruit yields about a cup of juice, and four to six cups is enough to work with at once. Use a large flat-bottomed saucepan so that evaporation will be rapid, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. For blackberry jelly add three-fourth cup of sugar to each cup of juice, and one tablespoon of lemon juice.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 249)

as possible and when this much-hoped-for and expected improvement in conditions at last reaches our humble domicile, we will be prepared to go out intelligently and buy as we should.

Mr. John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union, in an address over the radio to unorganized and organized farmers, this past week urged regular meetings; he said in part: "You cannot meet without thinking and discussing co-operatively and this alone is educational." He is much interested in co-operation. The writer was much impressed with his speech—so many things applicable to the farmers are also applicable to auxiliaries. We, the women-folk of electrical workers' families have similar aims, we know the same setbacks, anxieties and hopes.

We meet and even if conditions are so bad that we feel we cannot afford dues, we can think co-operatively and hold co-operative discussions; we can keep informed on all matters which concern our husbands' interests—their jobs, and our homes, we can learn of conditions under which our sisters work—and do our small share toward remedying those conditions in order that our children may be given more consideration and have sufficient leisure to follow



some of the pursuits and advantages that perhaps we never had time or leisure for.

Mr. Simpson spoke of opposition—its necessity—in his opinion any working organization will create opposition. He uses the illustration: "It is the opposing winds which make a kite fly." These thoughts should be encouraging to us in the labor movement in the south, for if there is any one thing that we have too much of it is opposition. It is small wonder that we become discouraged and say, "What's the use? It is not worth the fight."

Recently the writer entertained as a guest in her home a man whose card in the carpenters union is 30 some odd years old—he was once an international representative of his union. In discussing union labeled goods, he said, "there was a time I wore nothing but union made clothes, even my collar buttons were union made. I had difficulty in securing cuff links (we wore them in those days) so I purchased union buttons and had a jeweler put snaps on them. But you can't do all that down here. After living in the south these past few years I have become discouraged. No one else demands the label—why try to carry on the fight alone? I buy the label when I can and let it go at that." So much for what discouragement can accomplish.

The writer is reminded of the story about the time the devil decided to retire from business and held an auction to dispose of his tools, fixtures and furnishings. All went well and the auctioneer was well pleased with his day's work until he came to offer for sale the devil's chief tool. He made an eloquent speech, telling how useful it had been to his Satanic Majesty and was dumbfounded when his audience seemed reluctant to bid. After much question and discussion he found their aversion to the tool was that engraved deep in steel of the blade was the word "Discouragement".

We do not want to become discouraged. Let us rather turn our faces to the sunlight of another and better day and take courage from the fact that we have a First Lady in the White House who is interested in our cause, a first woman Secretary of Labor, in the cabinet, who has a wonderful record of achievements in the cause of labor, a First Lady in Pennsylvania who had the courage to picket with strikers in her state (Mrs. Gifford Pinchot); and according to recent Associated Press news another Mrs. Roosevelt (Mrs. Nicholas Guy Roosevelt) has "done her bit" in assisting girl strikers in Philadelphia to get their demands.

Truly we have many things to be thankful for. Many encouraging events are transpiring. Our cause is right; right must prevail. Let us carry on.

MRS. C. E. BECK,  
606 Nicholson Street,  
Clearwater, Fla.

### CLEVELAND LEAGUE EDUCATES AS TO COSTS

(Continued from page 236)

guesses varied from five cents to 45 cents, 60 per cent being high.

The correct answer to an ironing machine question was 15 cents. The salesmen's guesses varied from five and one-half cents to 40 cents, 35 per cent being high.

To a toaster question the correct answer was three cents. The salesmen submitted guesses varying from one cent to 10 cents. Thirty-seven per cent of the guesses were high.

This gives an idea of how much mis-

information exists in the public mind on appliance operating costs and how great a factor this misinformation can be in retarding the sale of appliances and consequently robbing the electrical worker of needed hours of employment. Certainly every electrical worker would do well to familiarize himself with operating costs and thus put himself in a position to give non-electrical friends correct information.

### Here Test Yourself, Dear Reader

The 20 questions on which the League's campaign is based, with their correct answers, are printed here. Readers should remember that the answers are based on a rate of four cents per kilowatt-hour. To hold true for other communities they must be changed to conform with the prevailing rate there. But that is a simple matter: If the rate is eight cents, these answers should be doubled; if it is six cents, one half should be added, and so on. The questions and answers:

1. How much does it cost to operate an electric clothes washer two hours?

The weekly washing of the average family can be done in an electric washer in two hours for less than three cents—less than one and one-half cents an hour.

2. How much does it cost to use an electric hand iron four hours?

Assuming it takes five hours to do the family ironing and that the iron is connected four out of the five hours, the ironing will cost less than 11 cents—less than three cents an hour. (This answer applies to the size and type of iron in use in most homes.)

3. How much does it cost to use a 150-watt blue daylight lamp over the laundry trays for three hours?

To make sure clothes are perfectly clean ample light is essential. A 150-watt blue daylight lamp can be used over the laundry trays three hours for less than two cents—only a fraction of a cent an hour.

4. How much does it cost to operate an electrically heated ironing machine two and one-half hours?

If it requires five hours to do the family ironing with a hand iron, it can be accomplished in three hours with an ironing machine, and the heating shoe needs to be connected only two and one-half hours. You sit in comfort while the machine does a superior job at a cost of less than 15 cents—less than six cents an hour.

5. How much does it cost to operate an eight-cubic-foot electric refrigerator one week?

Cost depends on size, surrounding temperature, quantity of food put into the refrigerator and number of times the door is opened. Average cost is less than 49 cents a week—less than seven cents a day.

6. How much does it cost to remove cooking odors, steam, smoke and heat with a kitchen ventilating fan, operating two hours a day for seven days?

It can be operated two hours a day for seven days for a trifle more than seven cents—less than three-fourths of one cent a day.

7. How much does it cost to use an electric percolator to make six cups of coffee each day for seven days?

A six-cup electric percolator can be used every morning in the week to make delicious coffee at a total cost of less than four cents—a trifle more than one-half cent a day.

8. How much does it cost to make 50 slices of toast with an electric toaster?

Fifty slices, probably the maximum amount consumed by a family of four in a week, can be made with an electric toaster at a cost of less than three cents—less than one-half cent a day.

9. How much does it cost to make waffles for a family of four twice a week with an electric waffle iron?

To make waffles for a family of four the iron will need to be preheated approximately 10 minutes and then a sufficient number of waffles can be made in the next 20 minutes. Waffles can be made twice a week at a total cost of less than three cents—less than one and one-half cents for a waffle supper.

10. How much does it cost to use a combination electric food mixer and fruit juice extractor two hours?

A combination food mixer and extractor can be used daily for extracting fruit juice, mashing potatoes, whipping cream, beating eggs and mixing batter and dough for a total of two hours during the week at a cost of less than one cent—a small fraction of a cent a day.

11. How much does it cost to use a floor-type electric cleaner two hours?

Whether the cleaner is used continuously or at intervals for two hours within the week the cost will be less than three cents—less than one and one-half cents an hour.

12. How much does it cost to use a hand-type vacuum cleaner two hours?

For cleaning draperies, upholstered furniture, stair carpets, mattresses and automobile interiors a hand-type cleaner can be used two hours for a trifle more than one cent—a little more than one-half cent an hour.

13. How much does it cost to operate a low-voltage illuminated house number continuously 24 hours a day for seven days?

An illuminated house number tells friends, the doctor, taxi drivers and messengers where you live. It can be operated for less than one cent a week—less than three cents a month.

14. How much does it cost to use a 60-watt bridge lamp four hours a night for seven nights?

A 60-watt bulb in a bridge lamp provides illumination for reading, sewing, studying or putting together jigsaw puzzles four hours each evening for one week at a total cost of less than seven cents—less than one cent an evening.

15. How much does it cost to operate a 25-watt safety light on the back porch or in the rear yard 10 hours each night for seven nights?

Protecting the family against prowlers and giving a general guarantee of safety, the safety light can be burned every night in the week for 10 hours at a total cost of seven cents—only one cent an evening.

16. How much does it cost to operate an electric clock 24 hours a day for seven days?

Indicating accurate time without the bother of winding, the electric clock operates continuously for less than one and one-half cents a week—less than six cents a month.

17. How much does it cost to use an S-2 sunlamp 30 minutes a day for seven days?

A vitamin-producing, health-maintaining sunlamp, useful for adults and especially



beneficial to children, can be used for seven 30-minute treatments in the course of the week for less than three cents—less than one-half of one cent for each treatment.

18. How much does it cost to use a portable electric heater one-half hour a day for seven days?

A 660-watt heater can be used one-half hour each day for seven days at a cost of less than 10 cents—less than three cents an hour.

19. How much does it cost to operate a 12-inch portable fan 30 hours?

In addition to furnishing comforting breezes the electric fan is used to hasten the drying of clothes or paint, to evaporate excess moisture in the basement and to stimulate the radiator or furnace. A fan can be operated 30 hours at a cost of six cents—less than one-fourth of one cent an hour.

20. How much does it cost to operate an eight-tube radio set four hours a day for seven days?

More effective than a magic wand, the radio dial gives one access to market reports, athletic events, humor and drama and brings into the home the foremost entertainers, educators and statesmen. This wonderful service is available every evening from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m., at an average cost of 12 cents a week—less than one-half cent an hour.

## ENGINEERS SPEAK ON MEN AND MACHINES

(Continued from page 241)

tenance, continuous supply of material and power, standardized practice, maintenance of standardized conditions, etc., gained tremendously in importance. Hence, the principal task of modern production management is definitely becoming that of **maintaining an uninterrupted flow of production**, which essentially means **planning**.

"The place of workers in modern power production industry is changing profoundly as a consequence of these new factors. Not being called upon any longer to exercise his **bodily strength** (electric power does this)—and not being employed to exercise his **trade skill** (automatic machine does that)—the modern worker is valued more and more for his psychologic, intellectual qualities. Of these, the three following are of supreme importance:

"1. **Sustained attention** to the instrument indications and to any deviation from standardized conditions.

"2. **Correct perception of these changes**.

"3. **Prompt reaction** to the signals and indicate changes in order promptly and correctly to restore the required operating conditions and to avoid serious damage to the product, to the equipment, and to prevent loss of productive time.

"Thus the worker, becoming emancipated from the role of an adjunct part of a machine, becomes more of a supervisor and controller of the power processes. He is hired for his continuous intelligent judgment, and his old trade affiliations are becoming an anachronism. Likewise the time formerly spent in training, and learning the intricacies of a trade, is now spared for productive work, since short or even "vestibule"

training suffices with the modern automatic equipment.

"While this is not true in every type of industry, even during the war time it was quite obvious that the years of apprenticeship needed in the Machine Age are no longer essential with present equipment. On the other hand, it is noticed that the common laborer and machine hands are largely displaced by high grade mechanics commanding higher pay rates. The distinction between brawn and brain work is gradually being eradicated.

"This unmistakable trend in the modern industrial set-up, realized under the facilities of power production, promises to bring about further momentous changes and transfigurations:

"1. The old fallacy of **40 years age limit** of employment will go into discard, because an older employee is more stable, his attention less flighty, his reaction more precise, etc., while his sense acuteness is no longer needed in the presence of automatic controls, electric eye, X-ray, micro measurements, etc.

"2. Supreme importance of sustained attention makes **long working hours** uneconomical and hazardous to the enterprise.

"3. Essential requirements of general **intelligence and correct judgment** of instrument indications gradually eradicate the distinction between brain worker and brawn worker; the latter is less and less in demand.

"4. Productivity of workers being no longer in any relation to the **number of hours of work**, the length of working day is fixed not by their physical endurance but by the alertness of attention.

"5. Productivity of workers being determined by the character of the equipment and nature of the process, the **compensation for work** stands in no relation to old piece rates or time rates.

"6. With the automatic, continuous processes of modern power production any distinction between 'direct' and 'indirect' labor or 'productive' and 'non-productive' work is eradicated and in the most advanced, technologically and managerially, manufacturing establishments **all work is becoming indirect**.

"That such a profound metamorphosis taking place in industry (although for the time being more apparent only in the thoroughly technologized branches) could not pass without some profound effects on social-economic conditions is evident. Technocracy is seemingly aware of the transformation although nowhere in the press did it give any indication that it was fully cognizant of its deep roots and many ramifications. Credit is due to Technocracy, however, for focusing public attention on the immediate causes of disturbances concomitant with the transition. Inadequate methodology caused Technocracy unduly to narrow the scope of its inquiry and inadequately to express the social significance of the new force of power."

When one begins to turn in bed it is time to turn out.—Wellington.

## UNION OF BIG AND LITTLE BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from page 243)

nois Light and Power Co., etc. Mr. Defrees was an ex-president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Julius H. Barnes, Duluth and New York, 1922-24; Industrialist and grain dealer, president Barnes-Ames Co., etc. Director J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation; president United States Food Administration Grain Corporation; also wheat director, etc.

Richard F. Grant, Cleveland and New York, 1924-25: President Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation; director Cleveland Trust Co.; former general counsel and partner Mark A. Hanna & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; former president Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

John W. O'Leary, Chicago, 1925-27: Banker and utility director; president National Bank of the Republic, since merged with Central Trust Co., under name of Central Republic Bank & Trust Co., of which he is now vice chairman of the board; director Chicago Railway Co., Great Western Railroad Co.; former president Chicago Association of Commerce; treasurer Illinois State Chamber of Commerce.

Lewis E. Pierson, New York, 1927-28: Banker and utility director; chairman of the board Irving Trust Co.; director and member of the executive committee Electric Bond & Share Co., National Power & Light Co.; director Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, New York State Chamber of Commerce; past president American Bankers Association and New York State Bankers Association, etc.

William Butterworth, Moline, Ill., 1929-31: Industrialist, banker, and utility director; chairman of the board Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; president Peoples Saving & Trust Co.; director United Light & Power Co.

Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, 1931-32; Railroad and utility lawyer; senior member Winston, Strawn & Shaw; general solicitor the Alton Railroad; solicitor Michigan Central Railroad; attorney Great Western Railroad, etc.; director Electric Household Utilities Co.; vice president for United States of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Henry I. Harriman, Boston, 1932-33: Power executive; chairman of the board New England Power Association; director or other official of 12 utility or power companies as previously shown.

Hence, the record shows that each one of the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States since 1920 has had direct affiliation and held official positions with the utility and banking interests. Six of the eight have militantly promoted the program of the Power Trust. Mr. Defrees, one of the founders of the chamber in 1912, was not so pronouncedly pro-utility, while Mr. O'Leary, in his presidential address in 1926 went so far as to say:

"There is a school of economic thought embracing not a small minority of our people which believes that our natural resources should either be controlled by government or operated by



government. It is in this field that American business must scrupulously carry on its operations in such a manner that this minority cannot justifiably claim that business is not operated in the public interest."

He mentioned water power as a subject of attack. But President O'Leary's warning went unheeded.

#### Board of Directors and Department Heads

Each of the above gentlemen, as shown by the chamber's record, served on important committees, both before and after reaching the presidency. Each of them automatically has served as a member of the "senior council," which has strong influence in shaping the chamber's policies.

The same records show that several Power Trust officials have held key positions upon the board of directors and as chairman or members of the important committees and departments of the organization, especially those dealing with publicity, utilities, promotion, and natural resources. This will appear later in giving the records of a few of these officials.

#### Reports of the Annual Meetings of the Board of Directors

A study of the reports of the board of directors, of the resolutions adopted by the annual conventions and of the referenda submitted to the membership over the nation from 1919 to 1933 discloses scant information concerning and less justification for the strenuous activities of the officials of the chamber in behalf of the Power Trust as shown by the revelations of the power investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and other sources.

The seventh annual meeting of the chamber, May 1, 1919, passed the following resolution:

#### Government and Business

"The very essence of civilization is that there be placed upon the individual only that degree of restraint which shall prevent his encroachment upon the rights of others, thus releasing to the utmost individual initiative in every proper direction.

"Our form of government most effectively expresses and maintains this principle. Within our basic law exists ample provision for such changes as may from time to time be necessary to safeguard our people. It is, therefore, essential that our government should scrupulously refrain from entering any of the fields of transportation, communication, industry, and commerce, or any phase of business, when it can be successfully undertaken and conducted by private enterprise. Any tendency of government to enter such fields should be carefully weighed in the light of its possible effect upon the very genius of our institutions."

Under the constitution of the organization, no action could be lawfully taken by the national officials in respect to such concrete problems as Muscle Shoals,

Boulder Dam, and the St. Lawrence under this general statement without first submitting a proposed definite policy to a referendum vote of the entire membership. Yet under the cover of this vague declaration, never submitted to the membership and passed just two years after Lewis E. Pierson, banker and director of the Electric Bond and Share Co., of New York, was elected to the board of directors, Pierson, Philip H. Gadsden, Matthew S. Sloan, all major utility executives, and Julius H. Barnes and Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, have thrown the chamber into the fight on the side of the Power Trust. It was not until 1930 that a proper referendum was had upon the chamber's policy as to Muscle Shoals and of public ownership of power plants generally.

#### RECLAMATION BUREAU WRITES THIS JOURNAL

(Continued from page 240)

Appendicitis .....	2
Coronary Occlusion .....	1
Diphtheria and heart failure .....	1
Heart failure .....	2
Malignant malaria .....	1
Perforated gastric ulcer .....	1
Pneumonia .....	25
Scarlet fever .....	1
Spinal meningitis .....	4
<b>Government Employees:</b>	
Heart failure .....	1
<b>Outsiders, Including Relatives of Contractors' Employees:</b>	
Acute gastro enteritis .....	1
Cardio renal disease and hypertension .....	1
Diphtheria and acute myocarditis .....	1
Heart failure .....	1
Death immediately following birth (infant) .....	1
Natural causes (infant) .....	1
Pneumonia .....	3
Premature birth (infant) .....	1
Septicemia .....	1
Spinal meningitis .....	1
Tuberculosis .....	1
Undetermined cause (infant) .....	1
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>138</b>

#### SUMMARY OF FATALITIES BY EMPLOYEES

To and Including March 31, 1933

<b>Bureau of Reclamation:</b>	
Accidents .....	2
Natural causes .....	1
<b>Lewis Construction Company:</b>	
Accidents .....	1
Heat prostrations .....	1
<b>Anderson Bros. Boarding and Supply Company:</b>	
Natural causes .....	1
Heat prostrations .....	4
<b>Boulder City Company:</b>	
Natural causes .....	1
<b>Newbery Electric Corporation:</b>	
Heat prostration .....	1
<b>Six Companies, Inc.:</b>	
Accidents sustained on duty .....	49

Accidents sustained off duty .....	5
Heat prostrations .....	7
Natural causes .....	38
Employees murdered—off duty .....	2
Suicide .....	1
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>102</b>

#### Outsiders:

Accidents .....	5
Heat prostrations .....	3
Suicide .....	2
Natural causes .....	14
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>138</b>

#### Editor's Reply

[Editor's Note: We are glad to publish the foregoing letter from Commissioner Mead.

We do not doubt the accuracy of any of the foregoing statements but we feel that the letter falls far short of meeting issues. It fails to touch upon the following:

1. The enforced use of company scrip—now happily discontinued by order of Secretary of the Interior Ickes.
  2. The high charges of the Six Companies for board.
  3. The lack of proper medical care.
  4. The abrogation of, and violation of Nevada mine safety laws.
  5. Violent discrimination against union labor on the job.
  6. Long painful rides packed in trucks under burning sun stretch the eight-hour day to 10 or 11 hours.
  7. Filthy conditions in company-owned tents.
  8. No good latrines.
  9. Bad water. Bad sleeping quarters.
  10. Wild mice pester sleeping men.
  11. Water retailed to families at unheard-of prices.
  12. Expulsion of unsuccessful applicants from Boulder Dam vicinity.
  13. Unjust taxation of Las Vegas citizens for school and police facilities for Boulder Dam overflow.
  14. No hospital facilities.
  15. Low pay of skilled labor.
  16. Brutal treatment of strikers.
  17. Patrol of private detectives.
- In short, the conditions at Boulder Dam are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the word "social."]

#### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 248)

the union, he will have to pay a fee of \$10 to reinstate the death benefit and will have to make a health statement. This only can be done during current arrearages. Why should you go to this extra risk and expense? If your husband should die when he is in arrears you would lose the \$1,000 insurance. It is very much to your advantage to see that dues are paid promptly.

I am afraid that some wives see the money going for union dues and they think this is just an expense, and they do not realize that there is a cold cash return that is just as actual and real as the money that is paid out. Every dollar that goes to the International Office is apportioned in a regular way and a very small part of it goes for operating expense. More than half of it is invested in insurance and pension that will bring an actual cash return to you and your husband.



# DEATH CLAIMS PAID MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1933

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
1	W. P. Neves	\$1,000.00
46	James H. Beck	1,000.00
134	F. Janovick	1,000.00
39	J. F. Griffin	1,000.00
1	J. R. Wolf	1,000.00
701	E. Govig	1,000.00
5	F. C. Overbeck	1,000.00
9	J. T. Layton	1,000.00
52	C. Thamosel	1,000.00
151	W. W. McDonald	1,000.00
I. O.	James A. Ford	1,000.00
I. O.	E. F. Lafferty	1,000.00
2	Morris Fox	1,000.00
134	John Fitzgerald	1,000.00
134	Frank Ackerman	1,000.00
9	F. P. Davidson	1,000.00
3	H. J. Payton	1,000.00
I. O.	J. Schwartz	1,000.00
40	R. B. Lansbery	1,000.00
I. O.	J. A. Murray	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. McCabe	1,000.00
219	E. C. Goebel	1,000.00
858	A. C. Peffer	1,000.00
106	Ed Lynch	1,000.00
210	M. Dempsey	1,000.00
713	H. E. Jones	1,000.00
134	Thomas Talbot	1,000.00
134	W. E. Beacham	1,000.00
309	Elmer Friend	1,000.00
351	R. R. Zerby	1,000.00
418	F. Schaeffer	1,000.00
Claims paid 5/1 to 5/31/'33		\$31,000.00
Claims previously paid		3,010,386.10
		\$3,041,386.10

## STATE AS FORCE, GUIDE, PARENT OR LEADER

(Continued from page 229)

Studies effect of fire on different building materials.

Makes specifications and sets standards of strength and durability for all kinds of material.

Develops new materials and new devices. Establishes safety codes to eliminate industrial and other hazards.

Examines and tests imports, such as sugar, to obtain the basis for charging custom duties.

Works out industrial formulae for manufacturers.

Standardizes sizes of industrial commodities.

Shows concerns how to simplify methods of production.

Maintains lighthouses.

Inspects steamboats.

Supervises traffic on navigable waters.

Charts coast lines.

Studies depth, temperature and current of rivers, lakes and oceans.

Publishes tide-tables, invaluable to mariners.

Studies the magnetic properties of the earth.

Charts the pinnacle rocks along the Alaskan coast and furnishes such maps to all Alaskan mariners.

Maintains trade agents abroad to supply foreign commercial information, find opportunities to sell American goods abroad, assist American salesmen in foreign lands, and investigate foreign buyers.

Investigates economical methods of mining through the Bureau of Mines.

Finds methods of preventing mine explosions and other safety measures.

Provides rescue cars and crews, gas masks (one of its many inventions) and other equipment in emergencies.

Shows railroads how to purify the air in tunnels.

Recovers radium for hospital use.

Helps conserve the gasoline supply and gives instruction as to the best use of coal.

Enforces the oil lands leasing law.

Maintains fishery reservations.

Rescues stranded fish after floods.

Promotes the development of pearl mussels for the pearl-button industry.

Finds remedies for fish ailments.

Guards against depletion of fish.

Enforces the fishery laws in Alaska.

Manages seal herds.

Inform commercial and sporting fishers how best to catch various fish.

Distributes sporting fish widely to individuals and to State fisheries for stocking interior waters.

Publishes fishery statistics to inform the industry of its condition and of its growth tendencies.

Publishes statistics on the manufacturing industry.

Counts the total population of the country every ten years—information used by insurance companies, real estate firms, chambers of commerce, etc.

Reports on the principal causes of disease and death.

Publishes financial and municipal activities of cities.

Publishes statistics on agricultural and forest products.

Publishes statistics on the occupations in which the population is engaged.

Publishes annual summaries of the commercial activities of the nation.

## Department of Labor

Keeps statistics on the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices and other subjects. Recommends standard working conditions for women.

Studies child welfare; has succeeded in reducing the infant mortality rate; co-operates with the States to promote infant and maternal welfare.

Enforces the immigration quota and exclusion laws.

Administers the naturalization laws.

Examines incomers to keep out the diseased and paupers.

Acts as a conciliatory medium between labor and industry to preserve industrial peace.

## Federal Court System

Maintains district courts, circuit courts of appeal and the supreme court for the administration of justice in the United States and its possessions.

Supreme Court—passes on the constitutionality of acts of the President, Congress and the States.

Court of Claims—settles claims of citizens against the government.

Court of Customs Appeals—interprets the statutes relating to customs duties.

## Miscellaneous Independent Offices

Federal Trade Commission—prevents the development of industrial monopolies and unlawful restraint of trade, insures the use of fair competition and protects the small business concern.

Interstate Commerce Commission—regulates the rates charged by railroads and telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate commerce; prevents rebates and discriminations in rate charges; requires the installation of automatic control and safety equipment on railroads; inspects locomotives.

Federal Power Commission—controls all power sites and power projects on naviga-

ble waters and on public lands; grants licenses to private concerns for hydro-electric developments.

Federal Radio Commission—issues licenses, allocates frequencies, and regulates all wireless communication activities.

Federal Reserve Board—supervises operations of the federal reserve and member banks; eliminates exchange charges on checks drawn in one city and cashed in another.

American Red Cross (semi-governmental)—provides food, clothing, shelter, medical aid and other relief in war, famine, flood, earthquake, pestilence or other national catastrophe; maintains visiting nurses and school nurses.

Veterans Administration—gives medical care to former soldiers, rehabilitates the disabled, cares for dependent widows and children.

Federal Board for Vocational Education—co-operates with the states to promote industrial, home economic, and agricultural training.

Pan-American Union—supplies information and advice regarding Latin-American nations to students, job-seekers and commercial interests.

The foregoing represent traditional services of the federal government to its citizens. We are now entering an era when these services are greatly to be increased and amplified, services that will return a great deal more to the individual citizen in economic value than perhaps the traditional services.

## CHILD LABOR KEEPS MILLIONS IN BREADLINES

(Continued from page 237)

terested in child welfare, have been active in New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, as well as Pennsylvania.

Wages in Connecticut, where many sweatshoppers have moved their shops to escape from unions in New York City, have been an open scandal. It is the habit of such employers to move their shops whenever things get too hot for them. An agreement has come to light where one silk mill actually succeeded in getting its underpaid workers to pay the cost of moving the shop to a different locality.

The Willow Silk Mills, Inc., of Pater-son, N. J., desired to move to Slatington, Pa., and negotiated contracts between itself and prospective employees in the later location whereby in return for employment in the mill the workers agreed to pay \$25 outright to pay the company's moving expenses; and agreed to deductions of \$4 a week from wages until the sum of \$112.50 had been paid to the company, to be held for a period of three years. At the end of three years, no doubt, the company planned to be gone, along with the employees' money.

Walter Trumbull, in the Washington Star, recently cited a complaint received by the New York State labor department in regard to a food factory. The investigator found girls of 13 working in dirty surroundings with no stools or chairs to rest on. Contrary to law, no health examination had been given. The



wages of the most expert worker averaged 50 cents a day.

It is these sort of conditions that laws and organization must correct.

Yet the child labor amendment was rejected by both houses of the legislatures of 22 states and by one house of five other states. Of these, New Hampshire and Michigan are the only states which have brought up for reconsideration and voted affirmatively.

Every investigation into industries where children work makes it more apparent that child labor must be stopped.

## MOVING TOWARD AN INDUSTRIAL STATE

(Continued from page 233)

tions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing, and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other working conditions, approved or prescribed by the President.

"(b) The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) prevail, to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other working conditions as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title; and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3.

"(c) Where no such mutual agreement has been approved by the President he may investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours of labor, and working conditions in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof; and upon the basis of such investigations, and after such hearings as the President finds advisable, he is authorized to prescribe a limited code of fair competition fixing such maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other working conditions in the trade or industry or subdivision thereof investigated as he finds to be necessary to effectuate the policy of this title, which shall have the same effect as code of fair competition approved by the President under sub-section (a) of Section 3. The President may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employees affected and according to the locality of employment; but no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum as well as a minimum wage."

Coupled with the control features is a public works program totaling \$3,300,000,000. This public works program is to be administered by an administrator of public works. It provides for a 30-hour week and wages which are described as "just and reasonable." One feature of the bill which was left unworked-out was the method by which new funds to amortize the proposed bond issue of \$3,300,000,000 will be raised. It is this which precipitated the fight in Congress over the sales tax and other methods of raising new revenue.

## THREE-PLY CRISIS FACES WORLD CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 235)

is not of its very character and significance of great importance and of vital interest to labor.

"No group among our country's citizenship will be more directly affected by any action which may be taken by the world economic conference than the hosts of labor, the working men and women of the United States.

"We are confident that the presentation of labor's point of view in the United States upon economic questions to those present at the conference will be helpful and constructive.

"In addition, a most favorable state of mind will be created in our own country at a time when great social and industrial unrest prevails if labor is accorded recognition through the appointment of a representative or representatives upon the economic commission which will attend the London conference."

## RAILWAY UNIONS TAKE HISTORIC STAND

(Continued from page 239)

which however cannot be realized through this legislation.

"Therefore, we shall seek to point out inadequacies in the bill as drafted to carry out the purposes of the bill as they have been defined."

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I. O.	52504 54152	54	345426 345462	134	857251 858000	256	200981 200994	397	649833 649888
1	2685 2693	55	917111 917125	134	858001 858640	256	627128 627143	400	456730 456750
1	132673 132693	56	187855	134	858751 859332	257	193652	400	873751 873810
1	865149 866052	56	453506 453530	135	658321 658339	257	916801 916820	401	911474 911500
2	24751 24820	57	173076 173087	136	222595 222597	259	5558 5560	403	626447 626454
2	144788 144789	58	14101 14115	136	469462 469497	259	881259 881323	405	917734 917762
2	785201 785250	58	612581 612750	137	215883 215888	260	20667 20671	406	680311 680331
3	A-J, 1-1111	58	613041 613320	138	700781 700831	263	915912 915931	407	618401 618405
3	A-J, 1201-1256	58	613501 613860	139	649253 649285	265	263491 263499	408	752744 752802
3	O-A, 2702-2859	59	759702 759750	141	397775 397792	267	61047 61054	409	772915 772964
3	A-H, 1-125	59	918901 918933	143	301906 301938	269	685912 685970	411	648319 648330
3	A-H, 201-252	60	835671 835700	145	148503	270	86195 86203	413	832665 832813
3	A-H, 401-405	62	87358 87361	145	291240 291291	271	591934 591947	416	91268 91283
3	A-H, 601	65	29251 29275	145	801395 801475	275	912358 912376	417	279503 279547
3	A-H, 1-20	65	840601 840750	151	152117 152118	276	571755 571779	418	159358 159374
3	B-J, 667-716	66	798881 799092	151	841240 841470	278	410865 410874	418	761794 761970
3	B-H, 51-55	67	634762 634777	152	779361 779379	280	639423 639434	421	188221 188240
3	C-H, 1-3	69	532915 532918	153	147896 147921	281	402251 402264	424	50034 50043
3	C-J, 1-62	72	958526 958530	154	842034 842040	283	701775 701780	428	549682 549694
3	D-J, 67-72	73	880501 880562	156	907657 907676	284	198112	429	640136 640159
3	X-G, 14038-15470	75	647771 647775	158	830825 830844	284	443094 443122	430	150303 150308
	X-G, 15601-15764	76	785728 785801	159	572824 572866	285	642418 642434	430	694277 694301
	X-G, 16001-16165	77	861878 861962	161	85366 85381	286	634905 634914	431	193137 193146
		80	86648 86670	163	13028 13032	288	790676 790708	434	56016 56037
		81	645215 645266	163	530083 530182	290	5915 5920	435	399171 399217
		82	676400 676497	164	265451 265510	291	335748 335768	440	47095 47100
		83	30073 30298	164	810802 811219	292	792001 792495	440	913801 913807
		84	879751 879805	173	651675 651687	293	72193 72200	441	51839 51853
		86	7983 7990	174	628849 628854	296	18893 18899	444	285475 285487
		86	336291 336436	175	73194 73200	298	231719 231750	446	634060 634078
		86	815433 815622	175	653401 653425	298	870001 870007	453	54166 54173
		87	679387 679393	177	258070 258117	300	625215 625217	457	759821 759824
		88	475014 475036	177	534545 534585	301	273965 273975	458	636549 636573
		90	726174 726273	178	19085 19088	302	60490 60497	460	615924 615927
		93	935068 935074	180	48637 48638	303	528362 528376	465	839446 839609
		94	690773 690777	180	562324 562410	305	619199 619200	466	88139 88161
		95	640614 640628	181	691859 691921	305	915601 915617	468	666377 666381
		96	155783 155795	183	635880 635900	306	650127 650149	470	84414 84430
		96	397281 397368	184	190913 190915	308	379247 379278	471	647749 647769
		98	90340 90355		(Triplicate)	309	325407 325623	474	715760 715818
		98	308111 309678	184	444416 444423	309	789618 789703	480	7925 7932
		98	545712 546000	185	867111 867227	311	25670 25673	481	21942 22079
		98	820501 820965	186	34688 34693	311	740054 740109	483	583966 584089
		99	203712 203713	188	432529 432533	312	628464 628500	488	30922 30923
		99	714508 714666	190	637038 637056	312	653701 653711	488	145478 145500
		100	26728	191	615561 615575	313	202162 202168	488	623101 623130
		100	108519 108549	193	60930	313	449048 449076	492	533868 533882
		101	284443 284450	193	357254 357403	317	113195 113210	493	666750 666755
		103	16353 16369	193	852290 852382	318	908874 908899	497	204303 204335
		103	126556 126557	194	161416 161452	321	58486 58490	500	913671 913673
		103	303641 303900	194	784037 784109	324	633720 633731	501	124199 124227
		103	338401 338753	195	837116 837161	325	675342 675394	501	262566 262650
		103	705731 707180	197	583046 583057	328	648090 648124	501	336901 337000
		104	717590 717795	200	800526 800584	329	909981 910005	501	819060 819078
		105	69937 69937	201	18102 18107	333	708567 708658	502	673054 673066
		105	699965 700007	203	630691 630693	335	87666 87677	504	813766 813774
		106	628080 628114	204	237470 237477	338	908439 908456	507	668176 668184
		107	912044 912061	205	174471 174476	339	558517 558560	508	429438 429453
		108	85223 85227	208	191990 192000	340	753479 753547	509	669112 669127
		108	117661 117690	208	199647 199657	341	283850 283855	510	35192 35196
		109	41357 41366	208	884251 884256	342	644423 644429	514	762061 762080
		110	833782 833864	209	600273 600299	343	54518 54529	515	631699 631703
		111	259480 259498	210	683795 683874	344	51138 51159	516	82681 82685
		113	27958	211	261371 261410	345	655090 655096	520	911180 911199
		113	637789 637800	211	442461 442500	347	862715 862791	522	359954 359992
		113	655201 655222	211	882751 882760	348	13222 13222	525	642634 642650
		114	48194 48200	212	29121 29158	348	64501 64523	526	59106 59106
		116	491987 492000	212	807611 807750	348	568381 568500	526	47326 47336
		116	866251 866280	212	807863 808152	349	77143 77145	527	636167 636181
		117	917407 917431	212	808501 808580	349	335547 335633	528	518083 518129
		120	319020 319031	213	46296 46310	349	685431 685500	530	616066 616072
		122	573686 573750	213	578912 579234	349	875251 875297	532	760807 760855
		124	160811 160815	214	32355 32361	350	1169 1175	535	28532 28532
		124	26467 26748	214	835174 835288	351	197604 197614	535	596026 596070
		125	782086 782250	215	621897 621900	352	849076 849104	536	77908 77918
		125	845251 845540	215	652201 652230	353	98721 98731	537	169309 169319
		127	857363 857376	217	56270 56278	353	694508 694772	538	18751 18753
		129	304673 304686	222	861192 861204	354	656156 656171	538	95240 95250
		129	814530 814553	223	643384 643438	355	638686 638700	539	908238 908244
		130	355438 355608	225	654001 654019	356	623423 623425	540	625920 625938
		130	774392 774560	225	73490 73500	357	53562 53568	545	912960 912982
		131	26972 26993	226	916558 916586	368	638820 638830	547	84996 84999
		133	440656 440680	229	625605 625617	369	203282 203282	548	621052 621060
		134	412439 412485	230	838753 838820	369	491243 491250	549	130237 130262
		134	730611 730662	231	931801 931821	369	652801 652850	551	66434 66437
		134	734223 734250	232	638047 638070	370	649668 649674	552	95595 95603
		134	736943 737227	233	645943 645990	371	624376 624387	555	899374 899386
		134	737838 738000	235	682971 682980	372	914725 914785	556	339988 339988
		134	738385 738641	237	88438 88460	372	429725 429750	557	49431 49445
		134	765813 766169	240	858074 858085	373	655801 655808	559	85861 85869
		134	768424 768750	241	113698 113726	377	546261 546344	561	60717 60717
		134	769145 769500	243	139049 139054	379	51512 51520	561	701684 701838
		134	770251 770563	244	704470 704471	382	379911 379928	564	740886 740897
		134	771001 771187	246	826551 826610	384	28337 28339	565	903176 903186
		134	852751 853500	246	650410 650423	387	43096 43105	566	65597 65597
		134	853501 854250	247	318283 318297	389	79747 79790	567	709886 709950
		134	854251 855000	248	641177 641182	390	50915 50927	569	783340 783382
		134	855001 855280	252	771954 771974	393	638263 638307	570	16335 16344
		134	855751 856500	254	43427 43432	394	648907 648926	571	82602 82677
		134	856501 857250	255	56706 56711	397	72012 72013	573	658907 658923



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574	24015	24016	691	908152	908161	873	909334	909341	107-912043, 053-054, 056.
574	794414	794465	694	209252	547269	874	643803	643805	184-150905-912.
577	910219	910240	695	547225	547269	885	909135	909161	369-652812-813.
580	52663	52668	695	914131	914140	886	192762		584-796735-740.
583	26290	26309	697	590933	590993	886	281028	281047	712-368640.
583	910874	910898	699	42214	42222	900	597831	597834	717-533837, 841.
584	320541	320572	701	45521	45528	912	6102	6106	1024-682081.
584	796712	796753	702	867849	868021	912	680088	680210	1144-81372.
585	618076	618086	704	212877	212897	914	170019	170032	
588	686477	686508	707	6978	Original	915	75955	75956	
591	634354	634363	707	196441	196461	918	17757	17775	
593	624654	624664	709	89186	89193	922	21792	21797	
595	23644	23672	710	652501	652506	937	672111	672124	
595	45943		710	653889	653900	940	624091	624103	
595	849807	849962	711	22507	22560	948	242042	242060	
596	440681	440686	712	368641	368677	948	751163	751207	
598	664615	664631	713	3231	3240	953	912622	912628	
599	925056	925071	713	863251	863780	956	83773	83778	
600	1747	1752	714	657335	657346	958	657427	657431	
603	644714	644719	716	26426		963	38880	38892	
605	698861	698963	716	594391	594520	971	443206	443209	
607	78174	78187	717	9799	9802	978	74564	74568	
613	43604	43630	717	533823	533855	987	642922	642926	
613	666161	666220	719	825038	825064	991	677290	677298	
613	873001	873097	722	549902	549912	996	65198	65200	
614	732134	732139	723	742165	742207	1002	338216	338250	
617	795108	795128	727	657643	657649	1021	79865	79868	
619	630444	630455	728	66215	66225	1024	682080	682125	
622	584698	584703	729	622545	622551	1025	649513	649520	
623	868565	868594	731	632642	632657	1029	620819	620852	
625	445987		732	440106	440134	1032	922701	922702	
629	674497	674530	734	699489	699640	1032	768339	768350	
630	334774	334789	735	663324	663330	1036	659786	659799	
631	559147	559177	737	615794	615806	1037	129846	129847	
632	648634	648659	760	72510	72521	1037	566721	566800	
636	553819	553854	762	647131	647148	1047	204153		
640	33340	33342	763	635566	635589	1047	697589	697617	
640	335101	335127	770	646311	646395	1054	37409	37415	
642	142366	142378	772	702401	702405	1057	482583	482596	
644	632967	632986	773	622441	622472	1086	341888	341920	
646	47518	47525	774	623879	623907	1087	19650	19653	
648	149835	149849	784	630236	630263	1091	636792	636809	
648	715061	715128	787	626768	626783	1095	82472	82500	
649	535106	535130	792	707300		1099	645346	645362	
653	59690	59700	792	919201	919207	1101	341930	341941	
653	931201	931226	794	148963		1105	658329	658343	
654	2637	2638	794	915338	915386	1108	81743	81750	
655	13463	13470	798	954847	954858	1118	77339	77356	
656	84261	84280	802	675659	675668	1131	38641	38650	
660	430911	430937	811	64632	64636	1141	21957	21961	
661	206083	206095	817	127754	127762	1141	241495	241497	
664	629205	629236	817	727323	727500	1141	638622	638643	
665	658870	658891	817	878251	878317	1144	81371	81379	
666	707693	707771	819	75846	75859	1151	657929	657931	
668	74808	74820	835	80299	80313	1154	4549	4551	
669	241800	241812	838	624455	624477	1154	911748	911766	
670	175987	176002	840	622894	622906	1156	668013	668064	
673	663164	663177	850	746322	746325				
676	83188	83192	854	721599	721631				
677	89015	89047	855	4330	4343				
679	650241	650244	857	4690	4705				
680	706342	706346	862	650724	650744				
683	646916	646946	863	907886	907898				
685	604009	604030	865	684269	684330				
686	177399	177451	869	441191	441201				
688	18729	18734	870	671412	671437				

## PAYTRITISM OF ONE J. PIERPONT MORGAN

(Continued from page 245)

George F. Baker, First National Bank of New York.

Philip P. Gossler, American Investors, Inc.

Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh.

Silas H. Strawn, former president, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Matthew S. Sloan, New York Edison Company.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., General Motors Corporation.

Myron C. Taylor, U. S. Steel Corporation.

Walter C. Teagle, Standard Oil Company.

O. P. Van Sweringen, railroad magnate.

Samuel W. Reyburn, American Dry Goods Corporation.

Franz Schneider, Jr., Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Fred K. Morrow, United Cigar Stores, Gold Dust Corporation.

George B. Everitt, director, Montgomery Ward & Co.

Lawrence P. Fisher, director, General Motors.

Max C. Fleischmann, director, Standard Brands, Inc.

Chas. Hayden, director, American Express Company, Coca Cola Company, etc.

Joseph Wilshire, Royal Baking Powder Company.

Clarence M. Wooley, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Co.

Marshall Field.

L. Edmund Zacher, Travelers Insurance Company.

F. H. Ecker, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

George H. Howard, United Corporation.

R. G. Hutchins, Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Arthur Curtiss James, Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Clarence H. Mackay, Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.

Charles E. Mitchell, former president, National City Bank.

S. Z. Mitchell, Electric Bond and Share.

George Whitney, Morgan Partner.

Richard Whitney, president, New York Stock Exchange.

A. H. Wiggin, Chase National Bank.

P. A. S. Franklin, International Mercantile Marine.

Philip G. Gossler, Columbia Gas and Electric Company.

Guggenheim Brothers.

Harris Forbes Corporation.

Bonbright and Company.

Guaranty Company of New York.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lee Higginson & Co.

Well, Elmer, you can be pretty damn sure of one thing—a new deal has actually come to America. The seat of government has moved from 23 Wall Street, New York City, to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. Of course, it is true that Mr. Morgan is always inside the law. That doesn't make much difference anyway. The significant thing isn't that he didn't pay his income tax. The significant thing is that he had so many friends in high places who did do what Mr. Raskob said he would be glad to do—"I appreciate deeply the many courtesies shown me by you and your partners, and sincerely hope the future holds opportunities for me to reciprocate."

## PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED

110-833773, 775, 778-780.  
143-301880.  
208-191972.  
256-200780.  
263-915910.  
291-335746.  
324-633614.  
369-491201.  
372-914720-723.  
483-23713.  
584-796604-606, 653-654, 780.

## BLANK

211-261406-410, 882759-760.  
325-675342.  
344-51151-51155.  
855-4331-4332.  
865-684330.



# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

## SSShhh!

My dear, if you must buy a statue, you do not have to hide it under the sink.

Ssh, not so loud; that's no statue, that's the plumber.

G. L. MONSIVE, I. O.

\* \* \*

*We really feel ashamed of making cracks at the plumbers, when we consider that the gentleman with the wrench carries about half a ton of equipment around with him; it's no wonder he forgets something sometimes. Nevertheless—*

## He Had All the Tools

A gentleman carrying a wrench,  
Was sitting on my garden bench,  
And like precious jools,  
He counted his tools,  
But found he'd forgotten his lunch.

\* \* \*

*This letter appeared in the Wall Street Journal recently. It is a pretty good explanation of the depression.*

## Now the Secret's Out!

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:  
Sabotage in Europe meant throwing wooden shoes into machinery.

Caputage in America almost destroyed the economic mechanism because the financial big shots stuck their wooden heads into it.

Baltimore, Md. W. H. LOGUE, JR.

\* \* \*

## Plenty of Service

Jim Orblick was shaving in his room when he was interrupted by a neighbor's little boy.

"Hello, son, your father wants to borrow something as usual, I guess."

"Yes, Mr. Jim, he says could you lend him your cork screw?"

"A cork screw? Certainly; you run along, Johnny, I'll bring it over myself."

G. L. MONSIVE, I. O.

\* \* \*

## My Scotch Friends

In 1886: I was enjoying a much needed furlough, in Dundee, in Scotland, and met an old comrade, and we rambled to a small town four miles out. What the "Scot" called an off-license town, and we visited a house and asked for a bottle of Scotch whiskey. The owner handed me the bottle and demanded the price. "Twelve-and-sixpence, please."

I delved down in all my pockets and finally managed to produce 12 shillings and 2 pence.

Going to the door to my friend outside. I said: "Give me four pence, Jock."

He said: "What for?"

I said: "For a bottle of whiskey."

Jock said: "A bottle of whiskey?" surprised. "Here is eight pence and get two."

M. J. BUTLER, L. U. No. 3.

## Some More Statues

A contemporary suggests that the unemployed might occupy their minds and hands by cleaning up the statues and monuments that litter our great cities. Dismissing the obvious argument that most of the statues look better when partially obscured by the dust of ages, and that cleaners of delicate sensibility might easily suffer permanent injury when some stone face more hideous than the rest was suddenly laid bare by the jet of water from a hose, there is a yet more serious objection.

The use of the hose, as any fireman or hosiery knows, is a delicate art; and the thought of thousands of the unemployed being equipped with these weapons fills one with horror. Huggins, returning to H. Q. after his day's work, would report to the foreman.

"Well," the foreman would say, "ow many statooos 'ave you 'osed today?"

"Twenty-nine," the worthy hosiery would reply. "I finished up with the statooary group of six genelman in top-'ats outside the 'Ouse of Commons."

"But there ain't no statooary group of six genelman in top-'ats outside the 'Ouse of Commons."

"Ah! then that explains wot all the noise was abaht."—Punch.

\* \* \*

## Safe Forecast

The weather man dreamed that he was dead; He stood by his monument tall, and read The message thereon—and he hung his head, For, "Probably warmer" was all it said.

R. B. BAKER,  
L. U. No. 474.

\* \* \*

## Before and After

Of when I meet some poor fellow,  
Crippled and twisted with pain,  
I'm reminded how awfully yellow  
I'd be should I ever complain  
Of the everyday things that befall  
A fellow who has all his fins.  
I say, what's it matter at all  
If one loses some bark off his shins?

My ears never failed yet to function,  
With my eyes I can see many miles,  
And I hope I will always have gumption  
To view life through a series of smiles.  
The things that griped me last week,  
Or maybe the week before that,  
Fail to make either eye spring a leak,  
Nor cause me to jump on my hat.

Some fellow for whom I'll buy roses,  
Or sing 'bout a yard of his praise,  
We used to punch each other's noses,  
Back there in our sweet yesterdays.  
But why wait till a fellow's kicked off  
To admit that he's mostly O. K.?  
For when he is soaring aloft,  
He won't give a darn what we say.

CLAUD PHIPPS,  
Los Angeles, Calif. L. U. No. 18.

## Human Value

(Reflections about inflation)

I

Man's greedy hunt for the idol of gold  
Had aided the path of progress to retard;  
It caused chagrin and suffering untold,  
Throwing multitudes of toilers into discard.

II

And when the cry of anguish and distress  
Had pierced through the air with terrific force,  
And the stricken had pleaded for redress,  
Midas then paused to reflect with remorse.

III

And thus was lessened his rating and esteem  
For the glistening metal of the deep soil;  
Aware of the praise that's due to him  
Who has created all with his hands' toil!  
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

\* \* \*

## A Feeler

I think once more I'll try my luck,  
To see if I still can cut the buck,  
Where only linemen dare to climb  
Who hope to reach the heights sublime.

I'll tie in a few lines up there,  
The kind we like on our bill-of-fare;  
With spice to put a taste in the stuff  
If it is set up without enough.

Then I'll be a slave, yours to command,  
If it happens to be that you demand,  
For our flowery page, I will be content  
With coffee an' some ducats for the rent.

If it won't do, I won't get sore,  
I've been washed up at times before;  
I got an A. B. but not many rocks,  
From the finishing school of hard knocks.  
JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

\* \* \*

## Rrrree-venge!

The druggist danced and chortled till the  
bottles danced on the shelves.  
"What's up?" asked the soda clerk.  
"Do you remember when our water pipes  
were frozen last winter?"  
"Yes, but what?"  
"Well, the plumber who fixed them has  
just come in to have a prescription filled."  
—Chicago News.

\* \* \*

Alex: On my last job I found two short circuits.  
The Sweet One: How thrilling! How long were they?

R. B. BAKER,  
L. U. No. 474.

\* \* \*

"Weel, Jock, an' what d'ye think o' our new meenster?"

"I think he's gran'. The morn he first met me he said: 'Come awa in, Sandy.' Then he opens a fresh bottle of whiskey—an' threw the cork in the fire. Oh—aye, he's a'recht, is the meenster."

F. H., No. 587605,  
Los Angeles, Calif.





THE TOOTH PASTE MANUFACTURERS  
MAKE THE PEOPLE "PINK-TOOTH-  
BRUSH-CONSCIOUS." LET US MAKE  
THEM "PRODUCTION-IN-TERMS-OF-CON-  
SUMPTION-NEEDS-CONSCIOUS." \* \* \* THESE  
PROPAGANDISTS OF ARTIFICIAL WANTS  
GOT THEIR SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CON-  
CEPTS AND TECHNIQUES FROM EDUCA-  
TORS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS. LET US NOW  
USE OUR OWN STOCK IN TRADE — BUT  
IN THE PRODUCTION OF A HUMANE  
CIVILIZATION.

HAROLD RUGG, Author of  
*"The Great Technology."*

